The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
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Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.
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Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued.
We have just placed on our Counters a good assortment of FALL and WINTER TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.
We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.
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ESTABLISHED 1854.

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THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies...2 cts. | 100 Copies...75 cts.
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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FOR BUFFALO,
And Intermediate Points.
Anchor Line steamer INDIA, Capt. Starkweather, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, August 15, at 7 p. m.
Western Transportation Company's steamer, MOHAWK, Capt. Condon, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, Aug. 16, at 7 p. m.
Anchor Line steamer JAPAN, Capt. McDougal, will leave dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, Aug. 18, at 7 p. m.
For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.
A. A. SAMPLE,
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The New and Elegantly Fitted Passenger Steamer
"PERSIA,"
CAPT. SCOTT,
Will leave the Empire Dock, foot of Jackson-st., TO-MORROW (Friday) at 7 o'clock p. m., for Montreal direct.
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For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.
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For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.
For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

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BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.
Offer for the Fall Season, the Finest Line of Breech and Muzzle-Loading Shot-Guns they have ever imported, comprising every desirable design and price. All interested are invited to examine them.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
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DALBEATTIE GRANITE WORKS, DALBEATTIE, SCOTLAND,
Supply Polished Gray, Blue, and Red Granites for monumental and architectural purposes. Employing several hundreds of workmen in quarrying, dressing, and polishing of Granite, S., S. & CO. are enabled to supply their celebrated Dalbeattie Granite with dispatch.

J. M. W. JONES,
Furnishes STATIONERY, BLANKS, &c., and does PRINTING, of all kinds, promptly and at fair prices. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialties.
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$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,[illegible] Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

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Grandest Scheme Ever Known.
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.
Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.
$250,000 for $50.
The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
Wednesday, December 3, 1873.
Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where 100,000 were disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back the Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.
At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as at the First and Second Concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.
The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the satisfaction given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

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And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
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Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
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MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

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Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

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HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
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Ranges, Broilers, &c.
No. 36 STATE-ST.
S. J. HERON, N. W. Agent.

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PHILADELPHIAS & BOSTONS,
And all first-class clubs, use the
RYAN & PIERCE DEAD BALLS
Price, $15 per dozen; $1.50 each by mail.
J. A. PIERCE, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

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A. H. MILLER
HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE,
183 & 185 Wabash-av.,
Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

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IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB,
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AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
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Partner Wanted.
An active business man with a cash capital of about $15,000, to take a half interest in a first-class established importing business, producing large profits. Address S 26, Tribune office.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and Work.
By order of the W. M. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

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Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

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We are offering at this point, on the Lake Shore, near Evanston, some of the choicest Grove Property in the vicinity of Chicago. A new Union Church and a number of fine dwellings are in course of erection upon tract, which, AT PRESENT LOW PRICES, affords, both for investment and homes, an excellent opportunity for persons wishing to purchase outside property. We have also two medium-sized, nicely-finished houses, with large lots, well, cistern, fence, sidewalk to station, etc., for sale on easy terms. Our property lies convenient to station, and there is ample railway accommodation.
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Make money by purchasing a valuable track of land in vicinity of South Chicago, offered at a bargain by
CHACE & ABELL,
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FOR SALE.
I have an elegant two-story and brick basement dwelling of 13 rooms, with all modern improvements, for sale on monthly payments. It is on Vernon-av., No. 22, one block south of Douglas-place and one block east of the Boulevard. The location cannot be excelled. Lot 30 feet by 133, with a beautiful park in front. Bath-rooms, two Water-Closets, Elegant Chandeliers, Furnace, Iron Fence, Stables, etc. Apply to the undersigned at 1281 Indiana-av., or at 57 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

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Choice Residence Property—High Grove Land at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—overlooking Morgan Park. Excellent water. Two good houses, large barn, and other improvements. The Danville Railroad will be running on its west line in sixty days, and fares free to and from Chicago, for three years, guaranteed. For sale low by C. H. BECKWITH & SONS.

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Pleasant House, 8 rooms, modern improvements, alcoved chambers, in fine order. Lot 25x180. Near Twenty-Ninth-st. $8,000.
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We have for sale lots on Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace; streets are graded, sidewalks laid, and the property surrounding is being rapidly and handsomely improved. These lots are desirable not only for a pleasant home, but also as a profitable investment. Also a comfortable and substantially-built house of 10 rooms, on Sixty-second-st., with lot 50 feet front, on favorable terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

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At Manufacturers' National Bank.

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A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
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Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.
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H. B. WARREN..........Manager for the Owners.
First-class in every respect. $2.50 per day. Fine Boating, Fishing, and Shooting in their Season. The Roads, Drives, and Scenery unequaled.
Mutual comfort will be insured to parties of three or more, who desire rooms, by giving us brief notice by telegraph, C. O. D.
The celebrated Oakton Springs Waters are used for Drinking, Cooking, and Bathing, in the Hotel.
These are the Waters which have effected, within a year, the marvelous cure of Col. N. P. Iglehart, who had been absolutely given up, by a council of fifteen Physicians.

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Opthalmic and Aural Surgery.
DR. J. B. WALKER, 121 South Clark-st., has practiced this specialty, here, and at Rochester, N. Y., for the past twenty-two years. All modern appliances for the relief of the DEAF and BLIND.

THE FARMERS.

Picnics, Politics, and Co-operation.

Harvest-Home Festivities of the Farmers of Central Illinois.

An Independent County Ticket Nominated by the Farmers of Champaign County.

The Iowa Press on the DesMoines Convention.

Independent and Partisan Comment on Platform and Candidates.

The Farmers of Champaign Incorporate and Send Their Own Grain to Market.

Central Illinois Farmers' Harvest Home.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 14.—The farmers of Central Illinois, following the example set by their brethern in other parts of the State, held their harvest home picnic to-day, in a beautiful grove within a short distance of the town, and were fortunate enough to hit upon a day of unequaled beauty. Notice of the picnic had been early given in this and surrounding counties, and the early trains brought delegations from Bloomington, including Gen. McNulta, from Decatur, and from Gilman. Later excursion trains came from Springfield, bringing ex-Gov. Palmer, Gov. Beveridge, and Mr. Harlow, Secretary of State, with other prominent citizens. The residents of Havana came in numbers, while Gen. Charles Black and others were present from Champaign. It was emphatically a gathering representing the farmers and professional men of Central Illinois. The plow-holders of DeWitt County began entering the city early in the forenoon, and long lines of their teams, filled with their families, crowded the road leading to the picnic ground. They brought with them their wives and children, men and maid servants, and strangers within their gates. They were reinforced by residents of Clinton, who turned out in a body, with their lunch-baskets and best clothes, and filled the grove before the orators of the day had arrived and special ceremonies begun. These people gathered in neighborly groupes, ate their dinners, and either talked of local news or of the present condition of affairs as far as the welfare of farmers was concerned. Occasionally some earnest Granger said there must be a county farmers' ticket, or would get excited upon the railroad question and relate some special instance of extortion, or grieve over the back-pay swindle; but there were too many young women present for conversation to be turned long in that direction. There were several minor politicians present, either to enjoy an out-door dinner or to find a chance to get in a good word for themselves. It is difficult to accurately determine how many persons were present when the picnic was at its fullest, but, including all sexes and ages, from soldiers of the war of 1812 down to nuralings, there could not have been less than 2,500 people who sat beneath the trees and ate until little after 1, at which time the procession, headed by the Clinton band, and the speakers under charge of Clifton H. Moore, reached the grounds, and all who were able to do so seated themselves on benches in front of the speaker's stand. After prayer, Gov. Beveridge made the opening address, which is the first one of the kind he has yet delivered.

He said he was truly glad to accept their kind invitation. He did not come as a State officer, or as a representative of any class interest, or advocate of any measure; he came as a citizen of Illinois, to mingle with citizens of all classes, and express gratitude to the Lord of harvests for the abundant harvests, for rain and sun, babbling brooks and bubbling streams, for home, health, life, love, and happiness. The Lord was good to the people. Jehovah was mindful of the wants of the children of men. Thirty years before, when a mere by, he first came to Chicago, journeying from the banks of the Hudson water; now they went by rail that same distance in less than thirty hours. Shawneetown and Galena were then two of the most important cities of Illinois. Chicago was a mere village, which had now attained imperial magnificence, with railroad connections, lake tunnels, grand hotels, and colleges, &c. She sat like a Queen on the lakes, the pride of the State and the glory of the nation. He proceeded to compare the early condition of Illinois with what it now was. It had lain for centuries waiting for a higher and better civilization, which at last had come. Emigrants had come from all quarters and tilled her fertile fields. They brought their wealth and will, and peopled the prairies, sowed and harvested, built manufactories, and, beyond all else offered for sacrifice 150,000 lives to the cause of the country in its hour of peril. Illinois to-day, with its means of communication, mines, educational and religious institutions, growing manufactures, and geographical position, was of and within itself an empire; the greatest State of the Union, noted especially for noble sensible women, to say nothing of their beauty. This grand advance was due to many causes; much to the value of the soil, much to mechanical inventions, and very much to railways. What was the apology for wasteful expendium, unjust discriminations, extravagant tariff, or the imposition of heavy burdens upon the people? He stood up to defend and commend railroad corporations when in the right, and was just as ready to stand up and condemn and resent them to the bitter end when wrong. He held them to be enemies in war—in peace friends. He would hold them strictly accountable, and make them supreme in the interests of the people, in whom they had their being. He would make them the instruments for the development of the country, and bring to the people wealth and power. He would not have petty sovereignties, but hold them amenable to public opinion and legislative control, and have their property taxed at fair cash valuations. They should not be allowed to enjoy special privileges to the detriment of the Republic. It might be said that roads were not needed,—that people had gotten along without them,—but to our civilization railroads were Latter-Day Saints. They were wanted, they must be protected, and their owners must get fair remuneration for their capital invested, but they must be run honestly and for the good of the public. Their charges must be reasonable, and discrimination not unjust. It was useless to say people need not use roads if they did not want to. Roads could not exist without the people who built, protected, and supported them. Railroad owners should be satisfied with fair rates, and by low charges should encourage freight and travel, and secure the good will of the people. All people who were interested in railways were willing to pay a reasonable compensation. If both sides would meet in that spirit of amity there would be an end of difficulties, and both, marching hand in hand, would go forward on the road to prosperity and glory. Some advised tearing up tracks. He deprecated violence and could not countenance it. If need be, he would use the whole power of the State to resist it. He commended the people for prudence and patience, and he had faith in their abiding good sense. True reform came from discussion and investigation, not violence. The problem of transportation would be finally solved. If it were found that railroad charters were contracts altered by the Constitution, the power that made the Constitution would unmake it, for it was a great principle that all such corporations should be subject to control. He saw the end, but not the time of the end. It might be delayed, but it would come, and he warned monopolies that the American people would reign in their might. He saw the people triumphant and Illinois growing. In fifty years it would have 10,000,000 souls, and the Northwest would control the continent.

The next speaker was Gov. John M. Palmer, who made an able and telling speech, in which he half reprimanded the people for finding fault with the lack of honesty of their Congressmen and other officers. The people had elected them, and were responsible for them. Whenever they wanted men who were not salary-grabbers, they would elect them. A new era had come in the history of the Republic when all causes for party disputes had disappeared, and robbers were left free to attend to their duties, chief of which was the management of their own political affairs. He closed by showing that railroads, under their charters and the law as it now stands, are bound to perform all the duties of common carriers, and the claim that they can disregard them is an absurdity.

Gen. J. C. Black made an able speech, which closed the ceremonies.

The greater part of his argument was devoted to the railroad question, on which he took positive grounds, insisting that no State Legislature could delegate powers to creatures which it could not recall, and objecting to any interference by the Federal Government, since whenever power was exercised at a distance from the home of constituencies, it was always necessarily corruptly exercised. There were laws enough, and what was needed was the election of men pledged to the administration of the laws as the people made them. The concluding portion of his remarks was devoted to taxation, where he took ultra free-trade ground and in favor of direct taxation, since in that way alone would people know just how much was taken from them.

It had been announced that Senator Oglesby would be present and speak, but he did not make his appearance, nor did any one really seem to expect him. After the conclusion of the ceremonies the crowd dispersed, and all returned to their homes, by rail or in their teams, all apparently satisfied in every respect with the first harvest-home picnic in Central Illinois.

In the evening Gen. McNulta made a speech at DeWitt Hall, in which he took substantially the same ground on monopoly questions as he has occupied in preceding speeches. He is pledged to stop monopolies, but wants the Republican party to do the work.

Comments of the Iowa Press on the DesMoines Convention.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KEOKUK GATE CITY.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 14.—The *Gate City* comments as follows upon the Anti-Monopoly Convention at Des Moines, and the nomination of the Hon. J. G. Vale for the office of Governor:

Jacob G. Vale, nominated for Governor by the Convention at Des Moines, on Wednesday, is a farmer living near Bonaparte, in Van Buren County. He is well past middle-life, a Republican all his life. He ran for State Senator, however, on the independent ticket in Van Buren County, four years ago, and was elected. He is an honest, honorable man, with neither more nor less intelligence than the average of his intelligent neighbors. There are farmers in every township in the State as well fitted for the Governorship as himself. The Convention was in a dilemma. It would not do to take any of the Democratic politicians. The half-dozen notorious Liberal-Republican leaders in the State are all very unpopular. The only two men of prominence enough to be taken, because they are Grangers, are National-Master Adams and State-Master Smedley. They are both straight Republicans, and neither would have the nomination. Mr. Vale was as prominent a man as was left to them among the Republican nameless party men. This nomination must be somewhat of a surprise to himself and very much of a surprise to his neighbors. Mr. Vale is a friend of ours and an excellent man, and about the only objection we have to his nomination is, that, if nominations for Governor are going to hit around promiscuously this way, there will be ten candidates for Governor to each square mile in the State. Every fellow but the idiot will think himself fit to be Governor, and the idiots will think so too.

The *Gate City* also comments at some length upon the plank of the platform relating to the control of corporations. It says:

The States, not Congress, create the railroad corporations. Hence, says the valetudinarian platform, these corporations must be regulated and restricted, not by Congress, but by the respective States,—by the power that created them. But the Supreme Court of the United States says that the States have not power to do this; that inter-State transportation must be controlled and regulated by Congress. The valetudinarians take a stand against this. They virtually offer the people no relief on this score at all.

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION.

The *Constitution*, the organ of the anti-monopoly movement in Lee County, the editor of which, Thomas W. Claggett, was one of the candidates before the Convention for the office of Governor, in its issue of this evening, says:

The nominees for the different officers are all well-known citizens of this State, gentlemen whose intelligence, moral standing, and general fitness for the various offices for which they have been nominated are above cavil or dispute. Politically Mr. Vale is a Republican, but not an unreasonable partisan. He is an anti-monopolist from principle, and his record in the State Senate as a representative from Van Buren County upon all the railroad and other monopoly issues that were before the Legislature during his term, proves him to be an unflinching friend of the people, and a decided opponent of all monopoly encroachments upon the rights and privileges of the farmers and other working classes. The Convention could not have selected for the office of Governor of the State a man better qualified to fill the position with credit to the State than Jacob Vale.

After reviewing at considerable length the history of the nominees for the various other offices, it concludes as follows:

We reserve further comments upon the action of the Anti-Monopoly Convention and the candidates of the anti-monopoly party until we have had an opportunity to read the platform of principles adopted by the Convention, which has not yet come to hand. The candidates are all good men, and well qualified to fill the respective offices for which they are nominated, and we have no doubt but that the platform will be approved by all the anti-monopolists in this State. If so we can see no good reason for holding a Democratic State Convention and nominating another State ticket.

COUNCIL BLUFFS NONPAREIL.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Aug. 14.—The *Nonpareil* newspaper, printed here, says of yesterday's Convention at DesMoines:

The so-called Anti-Monopoly State Convention, called by a little clique of soreheads in and about Des Moines, met yesterday and nominated a State ticket, and put forth a platform. In so far as the Convention assumed to be a movement of the farmers of the State, it was a misnomer and a cheat. The farmers were not there, nor had they any hand in getting it up. Those who managed it were seedy politicians, principally of the Democratic stripe. Only one-third of the counties in the State were represented, and even the one-third of the delegations were self-appointed. This being the extent and character of the Convention, its work is not of overshadowing significance and importance. The ticket nominated is composed of two Democrats and three lawyers. The candidates for Supreme Judge and Lieutenant-Governor are men of more than local reputation, but who and what the others are we shall probably never know, for the reason that there is no demand for such knowledge. The platform does little more than re-echo the principles enunciated by the Republican party. The Democrats will support this movement, because it is their bantling. What there is of it is composed of Democrats. The people, by keeping aloof from the Convention, have shown that they do not propose to rest the dearest expectations of their hearts upon a set of politicians who have never yet done any act that should entitle them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens. The people have great objects in view, and, in laboring to accomplish them, it speaks well for their discernment and business-like capacity that they refuse to go back upon the organization of a party through which everything desirable to be accomplished can and will be effected, as is plainly deducible from its past record—a record of promises fulfilled and pledges redeemed.

THE DUBUQUE PAPERS.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 14.—The proceedings of the Anti-Monopoly Convention, which met yesterday at Des Moines, excites but little interest. This county was not represented in it. The papers here speak of it with indifference. The *Herald* says only of the nominations: "These are all certainly able men, and would reflect honor on their positions if elected." It says nothing of the platform nor of the make-up of the Convention.

The *Times* says of the personnel of the Convention: "The list of names is conspicuously free from those of Republicans, and contains none of any prominence or influence, unless it may be that of the nominee for Governor." Of the nominations the *Times* says: "The ticket is respectable enough. Talent is perhaps no element of strength, and considering that it is composed mainly of gentlemen long in office is a queer commentary against official stagers." The *Times* makes no comment on the platform.

The *Telegraph* says:

The Anti-Monopoly Convention was not such a body in numbers as we expected to see, but in the quality of its make-up it was equal to the average of State political conventions. Its declaration of principles is sound from our point of view, but its nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are weak, and not at all what would be expected from a body of men representing the opposition to the party in power, and one aiming to make an earnest contest for good principles and a better administration of Government in accordance with their professions.

After speaking of the nominations in detail, the *Telegraph* adds:

It was not necessary for the anti-monopolists to antagonize all the nominations of the Republican party. If any of the Republican nominees were free from the objections made by the anti-monopolists, the anti-monopolists should have acted more on principle than as a party in making their nominations. This evidently they did not do, and all they did do was to lay the foundation for others to build on, for their platform is far sounder than any that either party in this State has constructed up to this time.

It concludes:

If the nominations were as good as the platform is sound, a fight might be made for the ticket which would oust from power in the State the monopoly party. As it is, we expect nothing else than to see the Republican nominees walk over the course without a contest.

DAVENPORT GAZETTE.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 14.—In referring to the anti-monopolist Convention at DesMoines yesterday, the *Gazette* of this place says:

About one-third of the counties were represented,—more probably than when the Radical party of this State was formed, and with more cause for a new party in Iowa. The resolutions are good, and embody the sentiments of the people, who are now ripe for a war upon corruption, misappropriation of funds, and the swindlings of rings. Our sympathies are with any move having the objects put forth in these resolutions. If there is a disposition on the part of our heretofore Republican partisans to make a direct war upon the evils of the day, independent of party, so as to make this move more powerful than a purely Democratic organization could be in this State, we are for it heart and soul. If not, we reserve our fire. We shall watch with interest the gathering strength of this move, and lend it all the aid in our power, until we become convinced that it is to miscarry, should such be the result, which we hope not.

CEDAR RAPIDS REPUBLICAN.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The *Republican*, commenting upon the Anti-Monopoly Convention of yesterday, says: The Convention lacked enthhsissm, and, on the whole, was a very tame affair; that it was manipulated mainly by Democrats, and that scarcely a Republican of any standing could be found participating in the proceedings. It also says that nine-tenths of the Liberals of last fall will act with the Republican party this fall.

BURLINGTON GAZETTE.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 14.—The *Gazette* dies and makes no sign. Not one word of comment on either nombers, resolutions, or candidates.

DAVENPORT DEMOCRAT.

The *Democrat* entitles the Convention a great fact, respectable in numbers, and happily free from base barnacles and suckers who usually attach themselves to party meetings. The statement that it was in the hands of Democratic politicians is a Radical lie. It was a meeting, and an attempt to divide it against itself by a classification of former affinities signally failed. The declaration of principles, as laid down in a series of twelve brief resolutions, was admirable in the main, and evinced an honesty of purpose in the indorsers which was lamentably deficient in the rigmarole of the Republican platform.

After a synopsis of the resolutions, it goes on to review the nominations, giving unqualified praise, and concludes by saying that there is every premonitory symptom of the movement welding all the opponents of the party of corruption, now in the ascendant, into one congruous and harmonious whole, which will secure the defeat of Caesarism and corrupt radicalism in Iowa.

IOWA CITY DAILY PRESS.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The *Daily Press*, of this city, organ of the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, speaks of yesterday's Anti-Monopoly Convention as the most remarkable and singular gathering ever held in the State, and the platform as the only universally-declared one in favor of free trade that has yet been made; approves the personal records, and affirms the capabilities of the candidates. "There will be no Democratic Convention held in the State, and if the energy of yesterday's proceedings is projected into the canvas it will defeat Carpenter and the Radical ticket."

DES MOINES STATE REGISTER.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 14.—Commenting on the Convention of yesterday, the *State Register* of this morning says: The so-styled Anti-Monopoly State Convention was both a failure and a success. It was nothing but failure in the farmers' point of view, in whose name it was called. It was a success to politicians, who originated, planned, organized it, and carried it out. The manipulators of the Convention made sure of a scarcity of farmers by calling it in harvest time. A very few good farmers would have blocked their game. There were but few farmers present, and these few willing to accept of the cut-and-dried programme ticket and platform. The Convention was small, and all the speeches were Democratic in tone, and bitterly anti-Republican. The Republican majority in Iowa this fall can now be safely estimated at 60,000.

DES MOINES LEADER.

The *Leader* says the Iowa freemen have cut loose, and in convention framed a platform which reflects the sentiments of Iowa taxpayers, and which will be supported by the people. The representation was good, much greater than was expected, and nearly every delegate a farmer. The work of the Convention was done by unschooled politicians, while caucus-men and schemers were given a back seat. They came here independent of parties, and free from party prejudice, for the purpose of organizing and perfecting a new party, based upon the living issues of the day, which will restore the Government to the people, punish official thieves, frown down Credit Mobilier schemes and political ring-masters, which infest every department of our State and nation. It is pleased with the ticket and platform, and says victory is possible if the new party fights.

DES MOINES REPUBLICAN.

The *Republican* says the ticket placed in nomination does not fairly represent any party, or any considerable portion of the people of the State. The platform sets forth nothing new. While it dare not oppose a tariff system, it cannot wholly give up free trade. The talk of an expression of wishes of the people by this Convention is a mere farce, as the farmers were helpless in the hands of the Democratic political stagers.

The *Homestead*, the Grange paper issued today, makes no mention of the Convention.

Champaign County Farmers' Nominations—Farmers' Transportation Project.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 14.—The farmers of this county assembled in convention to-day, and nominated a complete county ticket of their own, without reference to past political differences or the action or the wishes of either of the old political parties. Considering that this county went over 2,000 for Grant last fall, it shows how completely the Republican party is demoralized hereabouts, where there is not the least prospect of making a party nomination. The ticket nominated is a strong one, and will be triumphantly elected. It is as follows: For County Judge, Joseph W. Sill; Treasurer, Thomas G. Lewis; Clerk, J. S. McCulloch; School Superintendent, J. L. Wilson.

The farmers of this county have already begun to put their transportation theories into practice. On Tuesday last they shipped from Tolono nineteen car loads of corn on their own account, on which they saved not less than $500; and they are going to continue this game until all their corn is shipped. They have already received a State license to operate in a corporate capacity, and are going to erect a warehouse and start a cornsheller of their own. This much is stated in order to encourage the farmers of other localties to pursue the same plan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

URBANA, Aug. Ill., 14—The Champaign County Farmer's Convention met in Urbana, and made nominations for the county officers. A large number of farmers were in attendance, including 140 delegates from clubs and granges. The political barnacles and hangers-on were on hand with the usual amount of servility, but their weight in the Convenvention was light. The farmers evidently take the position that they are able to paddle their own canoe, and the way they made the fur fly from the political ring-leaders was amusing. Several of the present incumbents were candidates, but none of them were nominated.

McCulloch and Lewis are both crippled soldiers, and all of the nominees are capable men. Entire harmony prevailed, each nomination being made unanimous.

The Republicans will probably call a convention and ratify the nominations, as the nominees are all Republicans. The entire ticket will undoubtedly be elected.

The Wilmington Farmers' Club.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 14.—The Wilmington Farmers' Club met at our City Hall to-night, and adopted a preamble and resolutions of a most practical character. Railroad monopolies and other existing abuses detrimental to the interests of agriculture were denounced in the severest terms. Delegates to the County Convention on Saturday next were appointed, after which the Club adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Prospects of the Farmers' County Tickets in This State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—It is considered beyond question that the Farmers' ticket in De Witt County will be elected, and to the one in Macon County the Republicans will make no opposition whatever. In Iroquois, it is thought that there is a possibility of the success of the farmers, while statements in regard to McLean are so conflicting, it is plain that nothing is yet known about it.

CANADA.

The Proposed Royal Commission to Be Ignored by the Opposition.

Lord Dufferin's Reply to the Parliamentary Memorial Praying Against Prorogation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 14.—It may be mentioned, as evincing the fear of the Government that the object for which Parliament was called together, viz: to receive the report of the Committee of Investigation was prevented by the appearance of the Usher of the Black Rod summoning the House before the Governor for the prorogrtion. The *Globe* very briefly states the question in this wise: "The Governor will permit the accused to appoint their own tribunal, to fix the rules by which they shall be tried, and the time which shall be consumed in the work, and after the conspirators are graciously pleased to allow the report to be made, the House will be called together to consider it."

As to the constitutionality of the course, the same paper remarks: "It is within his right also to send Parliament packing, no matter how important subjects are waiting their deliberation, if supplies have been voted for the year. It may be very indiscreet, very unwise, and morally wrong to do this, but it is not unconstitutional, and so long as the Governor-General keeps within the Constitution, the less he is assailed the better. The people have asked him to permit their representatives to act. He has refused, and it is time to turn to other remedies for the evils under which we suffer."

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—The *Times* of to-day admits that thirty members, who formerly supported the Government, signed the remonstrance to Lord Dufferin against proroguing. So fearful were the Ministers lest any opportunity for discussion should arise yesterday, that the new members of the Cabinet, Gibbs and Macdonald, took their seats without the usual formal introduction to the Speaker. The Usher of the Black Rod was accompanied by a detective when coming to summon the Commons, and the Government police, contrary to custom, were stationed at each door. It is very generally admitted by politicians and others, in conversation, that the arbitrary act of prorogation will greatly tend to strengthen the belief of the guilt of the Ministers, and add to the strength of the Opposition. It is also understood that the Commission, composed as it must be, will be treated with contempt by the Opposition, who will reserve themselves for the regular opening of Parliament, when, with a large support of former Ministerialists, backed by the demand of an outraged people, the matter will be sifted most throughly in such a manner as Parliament shall direct.

Most of the members have left the Capital, Mackenzie, Opposition leader, going to the Eastern provinces. The Governor-General returns to Halifax at once, where he will join the Countess.

The Governor-General's reply to the deputation yesterday has been officially published, and sets forth the reasons for the course he adopted. He first assures them that authorized representations will alwas receive his greatest respect. He deeply regretted the unfortunate delays in the investigation of the charges which had occurred. He enters into the cause of the disallowance of the Oaths bill, stating rather emphatically that with regard to disallowance no blame was attached to his advisers, as he had sought instructions from the law officers of the Crown in England. He expresses the opinion that he must prorogue the House, or dismiss his advisers as the other alternative. Dismissal would imply guilt, while the accusations remain untested. When Parliament adjourned it announced that the meeting on the 10th of August would be immediately followed by prorogation, and no substantial objection was taken thereto, and consequently a full House was not now in attendance. The character of the Royal Commission, the time for the investigation, and the time of reporting to Parliament are each considered.

The foregoing are the brief points in a long and carefully-prepared document, issued this evening by the Governor, and which will doubtless be looked to in the future as a precedent, should any similar circumstances arise.

FIRES.

Property Destroyed at Saginaw, Mich.; Wapello, Iowa; Providence, R. I.; and Other Places.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Aug. 14.—There was a fire at Wapello this morning, starting about 2 o'clock, which burned about one-third of the business portion of that place. The fire originated in a hardware store in the business part of the town. Nine stores in all, we understand, were destroyed, with some other business places and dwellings. Among the losers were Kellers, drugs; Reed & Anderson, hardware; Van Loon, drugs; Graham Bros., restaurant; *Record* printing office; and Bell, general stock. The names of the other sufferers we are unable to get. The total loss will, it is said, amount to $80,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—At Saginaw City, yesterday, Paine's mill, one of the largest on the Saginaw River, with his steam salt-works, were entirely destroyed by fire; also about 200,000 feet of lumber and 1,000 barrels of salt. The mill had a capacity for cutting 10,000,000 feet yearly. The salt works, last year, manufactured about 11,000 barrels. The loss is said to exceed $90,000, with an insurance of only $40,000.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Two cotton warehouses in Liverpool were burned this morning.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 14.—The blacksmith shop, boiler house, and machine shop of the Mechanics' Machine Company, in Warren, was burned last night. Loss, $50,000; insured for $22,000.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 14.—The large water-tanks connected with the new round-house of the Michigan Central Railroad took fire this afternoon, and but for the timely efforts of the Fire Department a most disastrous conflagration would have ensued.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Aug. 14.—The extensive reaper works of W. A. Knowlton narrowly escaped total destruction by fire at about 6 o'clock this afternoon. It was only by the most determined efforts of the firemen that the flames were finally checked. Loss heavy, but fully covered by insurance.

WALL STREET.

Money and Breadstuffs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The bears made no further attack on stocks to-day, and the market was extremely dull. Bulls in gold are reported to have settled at $1.15, but the story is unconfirmed.

Flour brisk and shipping brands better. Wheat dull, but held higher. Oats and corn better and in demand.

The Adams Express has declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share payable Sept. 1.

The Cholera.

EVANSVILLE, Aug. 14.—One new case of cholera.

THE GRANGERS AND POLITICS.

Can the Former Ignore the Latter?

Some Facts and Figures in Regard to Railroads and the Tariff.

Necessity of Changes in the National Legislation.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 9, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While there is a strong effort on the part of some of the leaders of the various orders of Patrons of Husbandry, Granges, Farmers' Clubs, etc., to ignore the question of politics, it is evident, from the late movements in McLean, Bureau, and other counties of our State, that there is too much intelligence among the real farmers to be hoodwinked by any such tomfoolery.

The substantial cause of complaint as made by the farmers is, that railroad companies and other forms of organized capital can, under the operation of law, extort from, discriminate against, and generally oppress them as a class. How, then, can these extortions and oppressions be remedied or relieved except by a change in the law; and how can the law be changed without a change in our National and State legislation? and how can this change be brought about without discussing the principles involved, and voting for men who, when elected, will embody the principles necessary to correct these abuses, into, and give them the force of, law? If you, or "any other man," know how to bring this desired result about without entering into politics, I would like to know it; but I have too high an opinion of the intelligence of our farmers as a class to believe that they will make of themselves political eunuchs at the command or dictation of the "Head Centre" or Generalissimo of the Order.

To show that the causes of complaint and their remedy are to be found in National rather than State legislation is the object of this article; and that the necessary change can only be effected by farmers discussing politics, and voting for members of Congress who will bring about the required change.

Let us see how one form of law embodied in our highly protective tariff bears directly upon the question of freight charges on our railroads, by reason of the greatly increased cost of iron, steel, and copper, which enter so largely into the construction of railroads, locomotives, cars, &c. The duty under the present law is: on pig iron, $7 per ton; iron rails, $14 per ton; steel rails, $25 per ton; boiler and plate iron, $30 per ton; polished sheet iron, $60 per ton; pig and ingot copper, $100 per ton; locomotive fire-box sheets and manufactured copper, 45 per cent ad valorem; and so on through the whole list, ranging from 35 to 60 per cent duty on the cost.

Now, what is the effect of these high duties upon the cost of the articles above mentioned? The present price of Scotch pig-iron in New York is $51 per ton. The average price of the same article in New York on the 3d of January, 1858, '59, and '60 was $25.16. Here is an advance of over 100 per cent. Lake Superior pig-iron is quoted in Chicago, Aug. 4, 1873, at $56 per ton. Price of bar iron in New York, July 17, 1873, $85 to $90 per ton; price of bar iron in New York, Jan. 10, 1860, $53 per ton; price of ingot copper, July 17, 1873, $570 per ton; price of ingot copper, July, 1860, $450 per ton; and so on through the list, ranging from 25 to 100 per cent advance on all these articles since the passage of our present tariff laws.

That this increased price of all these staple articles of railroad use materially increases the first cost of a railroad, none will deny; but few are aware how largely these enhanced prices add to the cost of repairs and running expenses, thereby adding largely to the freight-charges; how largely, we will now attempt to show.

In 1859, as reported by State railroad officials, we find the following results: 1,380 miles of railroad in Massachusetts returned $9,771,378 gross receipts; $5,561,274 expenses—making the expenses 55½ per cent of gross proceeds.

1,179 miles of railroad in Tennessee, $3,433,579 gross receipts; $1,543,275 expenses—or 46 per cent.

1,438 miles of railroad in Virginia, including 287 miles of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, $2,818,248.82 gross receipts; $1,256,107.88 expenses—or 44 per cent.

New York Central and branches, 621 miles, $6,200,848, gross receipts; $3,349,429 expenses,—or 54 per cent. Thus we see that the ratio of expenses to gross income in 1859 was from 44 to 55½ per cent; and it may be safely assumed that in 1860 the average per cent of expenses to gross receipts, on all well-managed railroads did not exceed 50 per cent.

But how is it now? I will not go into detail, as every one conversant with the subject knows that the ratio of expenses to gross receipts is from 65 to 70 per cent; probably 66⅔ per cent would be below the average. Now, how does this increase of the working expenses of railroads from 50 to 66⅔ per cent of their gross earnings affect the producer in marketing his produce? Before answering this question, let me say that there is a force in mechanics called the compound lever, sometimes used in crushing processes, and I think I will be able to prove that this increased cost in the construction, equipment, and repairs of railroads, by reason of our high protective tariff laws, acts with the force of a compound lever in crushing out the values of farmers' produce.

I think all will admit that the late increased cost of iron must necessarily increase the first cost of railroads at least 25 per cent; and I have shown by actual statistics that the average ratio of expense to gross earnings has increased from 50 to 66⅔ per cent,—equal to an advance of 33⅓ per cent.

Now, bear in mind that any railroad company where the expenses are 50 per cent of the gross income, must earn and receive $2 before they can divide $1 to the stockholders, and when the expenses are 66⅔ per cent they must earn and receive $3 before they can in like manner divide $1 to the stockholders.

A railroad costing $40,000 per mile, working up to its fair average capacity, in transporting a given amount of freight, yielding a gross income of $4,800 per mile, after deducting 50 per cent ($2,400) for expenses, could divide 6 per cent on the cost ($2,400) to the stockholders. Now, increase the cost of building a railroad 25 per cent, and increase the ratio of expense from 50 to 66⅔ per cent and what must it charge on this given amount of freight to produce the same results to the stockholders? Let us see: 25 per cent addition will make the cost $50,000 per mile, and it must now yield a gross income of $9,000 per mile (instead of $4,800) in order to pay 6 per cent dividend ($3,000) to the stockholders, after deducting 66⅔ per cent ($6,000) of its gross income for repairs and expenses. Let us restate the case:

A $50,000 railroad, whose necessary expenses are 66⅔ per cent of the gross income, in order to pay 6 per cent dividend, must have an income per mile of $9,000.

A $40,000 railroad, with expenses of 50 per cent of gross income can pay 6 per cent dividend on an income per mile of $4,800.

Now, here is shown that, by an increase in the cost of building of only 25 per cent, and an increase in the cost of repairs of track, machinery, and other running expenses, of 33⅓ per cent, we have an actual increase in the cost of freight of nearly *one hundred per cent* in order to pay the same dividend, viz.: 6 per cent. Is this not something of the compound-lever principle; and how do you like the "crushing process"? And yet you must not allow politics into your Granges, or bring your powerful forces to bear in electing members of Congress. Paradoxical as the above statement may seem, yet any of our farmers' sons, with a fair knowledge of arithmetic, can take his slate and pencil and prove it correct.

I have thus only touched upon one form of national legislation that works so disastrously to the farmer's interest. I might refer to the failure to continue the former reciprocity treaty with Canada, whereby hundreds of thousands of dollars of American capital engaged in the lumbering business along the north shores of our great lakes was swept out of existence, and one to three dollars per thousand feet added to the price of all the lumber required in our State; but time and your space forbid. Let our Granges study the facts presented, and then determine whether they can afford to ignore political action. FULTON.

UNIFORMS FOR NEWSBOYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A neat and attractive uniform would do as much to civilize the newsboys of our city as any other instrumentality short of a polite education. Clothed in a respectable garb, they would think more of themselves; their manners, if not conversation, would improve; and, in time, they would become more thrifty and provident. The union of paper-boy and boot-black in one individual renders him untidy and indifferent to his dress, language, or manners, and has a tendency to degrade him. There is no reason why a newsboy should not be as decent as other boys. Suppose the Newsboys' Home consider this aspect of the question. What clothing firm in the city will, as a matter of benevolence, manufacture, at the nearest approach to cost, a neat and attractive uniform or outfit for newsboys? M. C. S.

GERMANY.

A Defense of Its Government.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR:—The letter from Cologne, published in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, is so obviously shallow a production, its statements of fact so scanty and ill-chosen, that it must be surprising to many readers that THE TRIBUNE should, without hesitation, make the views of the writer its own, as it has done in a leader of the same issue. As the editorial judgment of THE TRIBUNE will carry conviction in many cases where the opinions of its correspondent would only be considered as the dim impressions of a passing traveler, allow me to point out a few of the graver misconceptions of your article.

You say: "The conclusion which will force itself upon the intelligent reader is, that the German Government of to-day is one of the most absolute and despotic ever known to the world." An absolute and despotic government is one in which the laws are made and executed by a person, or a number of persons, who are not responsible to the people governed, and who shape their action to suit their personal wishes and interests. In Germany, no law has been made for twenty-five years which has not been approved by a Legislature elected by the people themselves; and elections in Germany are as free from fraud and executive interference as they are anywhere on the globe. True, there are many laws on the statute-books of Germany which, in Republican eyes, must appear illiberal and out of date; but, if any of them were very oppressive, public opinion would soon compel their repeal.

The political apathy of the Germans, of which you speak, and which must be conceded, arises, in no small degree, from the fact that government does not press hard on them. People who are oppressed very soon cease to be apathetic. This is clearly shown by the history of the Press law to which your correspondent alludes, but which he does not half tell. In spite of the popularity of Bismarck, who introduced it into the Reichstag, and in the face of his most powerful pleading, the law had to be withdrawn in deference to a general sentiment against it; and nothing could be more amusing than the alacrity with which its authorship was denied by every one connected with it.

Further on, you say: "Government in Germany means that personal rights, personal opinion, personal religion, personal education, and every other individual thing, must submit to the will of the State." The rights of person and property are nowhere in the world safe from illegal interference by the Government or private persons than they are in Germany to-day. A comparison in that respect between that country and ours would lead to very unpleasant results for us. I know of no place in Germany where the police have judicial authority; and, while abuse of power is certainly not unknown there, it is not near so frequent as it is in this country. As for personal opinions, education, or religion, the State does not trouble itself about them after a child has passed the public schools and has been confirmed in any one of the established creeds of the realm. The law compels you to educate your children, but it leaves the choice how and where to do it to every citizen. It provides the public schools, but nobody is obliged to send his children there, if he can only show they are educated in some other way. In the case of its own officials, the State makes an exception. Before an officer can be appointed, he has to show that he has gone through a certain course of study,—a provision which no government can be denied the right to make, and which imposes no hardship on anybody, except at his own choice, since nobody is compelled to seek office. The ministers of the several churches—who, being paid by the State, are, in a certain sense, State-officials—have, up to this time, been allowed to make their studies under the guidance of their several organizations; but it is now proposed, and the laws to that end have just been passed, to subject them to the same rules to which other officials are subjected; that is, compel them to go through a regular university course before they can be appointed; and this, with the expulsion of the Jesuits, constitutes the prosecution of the Catholics so much spoken of. That the Protestants are affected in the same manner by the same legislation, is never mentioned. If Methodism were superintending the public schools of the land; if it wanted to prescribe what should and what should not be taught there; wanted its clergy paid by the State, and, in return, taught them supreme allegiance to some foreign power; wanted to inflict temporal punishments on its members; wanted, in short, to do all the things which the Catholic Hierarchy are constantly doing and trying to do in Germany, I think Bismarck would turn his lance against it; but you hardly represent Methodism in this country quite correctly when you assign it a position similar to the one Catholicism occupies in Germany.

The military laws of the Empire are, no doubt, oppressive. They are the principal, and almost only, cause of the large emigration; they breed, if not all, many of the evils you attribute to them. But what would you do about them? Are they the result of, or in any way dependent upon, the form of government? I think not. If Mexico were a powerful State like France, with a standing army of 500,000 men; if Canada were like Russia, the West Indies a second Great Britain; if an Austria or Italy, all with large standing armies, were stretched along our frontiers, we would no more do without a large army ourselves than we would without fire departments, though they cost money, take many vigorous men from the plow, and all that.

In conclusion, allow me to call your attention to a most surprising coincidence. The dangers you point out in the path of "despotic" Germany are wonderfully like those our own democratic Republic has undergone, and seems still beset with. Sectional animosity has already once came very near breaking us up altogether, and new jealousies among the several States are certainly not less likely to occur in our wide-spread country than they are in compact Germany. Abuse of power by a corrupt ruler and his Ministers even now threatens the very foundations of our Government; nor seems the ambition to extend its dominions, which you attribute to absolute governments, confined to them solely, when you consider the Mexican war, the St. Thomas and St. Domingo treaties, and the periodical agitation about Cuba. REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10, 1873.

EXECUTION OF WHITE MEN FOR MURDERING INDIANS.

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The article in your paper of the 12th, entitled "Execution of White Men for Murdering Indians," alludes to the sentencing of James Pickett, in Idaho, to be hung for murdering an Indian, and the statement going the rounds that he is the first white man punished in that way for that offense, with the exception of Arthur Peach, who was executed in Massachusetts in 1635. There is another case, that presented some remarkable features, which, with the tragic circumstances attending it, make it worthy of reproduction.

Early in the spring of 1824, a hunting party, consisting of two men and three squaws, with two boys each about 10 years old, and two girls of more tender years,—all belonging to the Seneca tribe of Indians,—encamped on Fall Creek, a small stream in Madison County, Ind., about 8 miles northeast of Pendleton, then and now the county-seat of that county. One day, when all were seated around their camp-fire, they were approached by five white men, named Hudson, Harper, Sawyer, Bridge, Sr., and Bridge, Jr. Harper was the leader, and he stepped up to one of the Indians, and told him that his party had lost their horses, and wanted them (the Indians) to help find them, which they promptly agreed to do, and started immediately,—the two adult Indians going out in different directions, Harper following one and Hudson the other. They had got but a short distance from the camp before Harper shot the one in front of him, and Hudson shot the one with him. The squaws and children were killed immediately by Sawyer and the two Bridges. The camp was then plundered, and Harper left for Ohio, and was never taken. The other four were arrested in a very short time, taken to Pendleton, and confined in jail until the regular time for holding court came around. Judge William W. Wick presided as Judge. Calvin Fletcher, afterwards for years a prominent banker at Indianapolis, was Prosecuting Attorney, and was assisted by Gen. James Noble (at that time a United States Senator), who was employed by the Government to prosecute the case. Indictments were found against each of the parties for murder in the first degree. Hudson was tried first, found guilty, and was hung a short time afterward; I have not got the precise date. The other cases were continued until the next regular term. At that term, Judge Eggleston presided. Sawyer was tried first on an indictment for manslaughter found against him for killing one of the squaws, on which he was found guilty, and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. He was immediately tried on an indictment for murder for killing one of the Indian boys in a terribly inhuman manner, in which he was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. The two Bridges were tried next for murder, with the same result, except that the younger Bridge was recommended to the Governor to be pardoned, on account of his youth (he was only 18 years old) and the surrounding circumstances,—Sawyer being his uncle, and Bridge, Sr., his father; and the day of execution was fixed. On that day thousands surrounded the gallows. "A Seneca Chief and his warriors were posted on the brow of a hill in full sight. Sawyer and Bridge, Sr., ascended the scaffold together, were executed in quick succession, and died without a struggle. The Senecas exclaimed, 'We are satisfied.' An hour expired. The bodies were taken down and laid in their coffins, when there was seen ascending the scaffold Bridge, Jr., the last of the convicts. His step was feeble, requiring the aid of the Sheriff. The rope was adjusted. He threw his eyes around upon the audience, and then down upon the coffins, where lay exposed the bodies of his father and uncle. From that moment his wild gaze showed that the scene had been too much for his mind. Reason had left her throne, and he stood wildly looking at the crowd, apparently unconscious of his position. The last minute had come, when James B. Ray, the Governor of the State, announced to the vast assemblage that the convict was pardoned. It saved the life, but not the reason, of Bridge, who died an idiot a short time after."

These, there is every reason to believe, are the first cases of white men being hung for the murder of Indians, with the exception of Peach. For a fuller and more detailed account of these trials and executions, the reader is referred to "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," by O. H. Smith. J. B. DODGE.

THE MINISTERS' HALF-FARE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hope the managers of our Western railroads will stand by their order about half-fare passes to ministers. Let them expire when their time comes, and treat us henceforth in this respect like "the world's people," for our own sakes, and for the sake of the work we have to do. It may result in a loss to the roads, as Mr. Roy suggests in his letter this morning, but it will be a gain to us, because it will help to lift us out of the mendicant orders of our Protestant Churches, who get things from 20 to 50 per cent cheaper than other folks, because they are the Lord's poor, and they generally pocket the difference. It was a gracious and good thing when the West was poor, and the preachers had to live on a very little, to let them ride for half-fare, sell them clothes and books at 20 per cent off, and trundle round to the parsonage now and then a barrel of flour or potatoes; and I can find places where such things would be a godsend still; but Chicago is not one of them, or the Northwest another. The people are now rich enough to pay us all we are worth, and enable us to pay our way 100 cents on the dollar, like—sinners.

This question also takes another shape of interest to the men of our cloth. The Western farmer is trying to find the reason for the hard times that are on him. He thinks the great first cause for them is in the railroads. I think the great first cause is in the high tariff; and the true remedy, Free-Trade. The railroads are a minor matter; still, this is the thing the farmer has struck first. He wants fair play in getting his produce to such markets as he can find; and lower rates, if he can get them. Well, to meet the crisis that has come, the railroad managers say they must observe the most rigid care, cut off all dead-heads and half-fares. To this, the farmer has, of course, no objection, as he always paid his way like a man (if he could not get a pass), and he sees the point, no doubt. But we say to Mr. Harris or Mr. Sargent, It is all right that you should make this order about half-fares for the rest of mankind, but we are "working for the Lord." We have to attend conferences. Make those pay who merely attend county fairs, but give us a half-fare pass.

If the farmer has the good sense I give him credit for, I think he would hiss the brother down just now who stood up to talk to him about the cause, with a half-fare pass in his pocket. He would not care whether it was a loss or gain to the roads; the principle would be the same, as it ought to be. I, for one, hail the order as a good omen. I wish all the stores would follow the railroads, and charge ministers just what they charge other men. For, when they whisper 20 per cent off to you, you know I feel sure of one of these things: That other men, as good as I am, have to pay the difference; or the merchant has to set it down to profit and loss; or all but ministers are charged more than a paying profit. We ought to stand on a square-dealing platform, like other men, and, if a thing is worth a dollar, give a dollar for it. We are quite as well-to-do now as any other class, according to our talent; and we shall do our work to the best purpose when we dare say so. Respectfully, ROBERT COLLYER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1873.

THE GRANT GENEALOGY.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 13, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your correspondent "Gath," writing of Gen. Grant, some time back, gave him a Scottish origin. How he makes it out, I do not know. The only evidence I have seen would go to prove him of English origin. Matthew Graunt, the ancestor, was a member of the Rev. John Wareham's church, in Plymouth, England, whence he came, with Wareham and others, in 1630, and landed, from the ship John and Mary, on Nantucket Beach, in Massachusetts Bay. The church settled Dorchester, Mass., where they remained five years. In 1635, Wareham and most of his flock, Matthew Graunt among them, removed to Windsor, Conn. I have never seen any evidence to show any Scottish immigration to America at so early a period as Matthew Graunt came. Besides, the Congregationalist form of church-organization is believed to have commenced at about the time that Wareham and company came over to this country, and to have been purely of English origin. It may be that Graunt was a Scotch sheep in that flock of Wareham's; but the chances are greatly against such a supposition, and there is not any proof to sustain the supposition.

The Windsor Church, founded by Wareham in Plymouth, England, and of which Matthew Graunt was one of the original members, is the most ancient Congregationalist Church in America, and older than any in England, excepting one.

Who and what Matthew Graunt was, in his day and generation, may be learned of almost any native-born citizen of Windsor, Conn. He still lives in the history and tradition of that ancient town. He was for nearly forty years its Town Clerk; and the old records of that period, both in town affairs and the church-history of his town, are in Matthew Graunt's handwriting.

Matthew Graunt's family record, in his handwriting, is still extant. From it we learn that he was born Oct. 27, 1601, and was married to Priscilla, his wife, Nov. 16, 1625.

All these writings of his prove conclusively that he was an Englishman. The composition and penmanship are English. Even "Gath" would have to give up his Scotch theory on looking at the records of Windsor.

I will end this by saying that this famous old Matthew Graunt departed this life, as the Windsor record tells us, Dec. 16, 1681. Let me add, I am rather proud of this: that our President is a descendant of one of those old New England Puritans, and also of good old English stock. J. W.

SIDEWALK-OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some people suppose that they have the exclusive right to that portion of the sidewalks which bounds their establishment upon the front, and do not consider that they encroach upon the rights of citizens and disregard all law when they throw their ice-skids across the sidewalk at an elevation too high to leap over and not high enough to crawl under, and keep said ice-skids in that position for hours at a time, and several days during the week, thereby compelling pedestrians, and especially ladies, either to cross the street or go back to the crossing. Now, all this is a daily occurrence upon Twelfth street. We do not say that it is unnecessary to unload this ice over the sidewalk; but we do say that it is an absolute imposition to keep an obstruction there an hour after one team has unloaded, waiting for another. This unloading over the sidewalk has been disapproved of upon several occasions; but we simply ask to make the sidewalk clear as soon as possible. H. C. D.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1873.

THE KENDALL COUNTY FARMERS.

A Discussion on the Question of the Expediency of Forming a Distinctive Farmers' Political Organization.

From the Yorkville (Ill.) News, Aug. 12.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the County Association of the farmers was held in the Circuit room of the Court-House last Saturday. It was the midst of the harvest season; nevertheless six of the nine towns sent their delegates.

The President extended an invitation to any gentlemen present to talk upon the political question.

Mr. C. C. Hutchinson desired to hear a full expression of opinion concerning a separate farmers' party, and moved that all gentlemen present be entitled to participate in debate. Seconded by Prof. Burns and accepted.

Hon. John West Mason was called, and took the stand. A Kansas paper had sneered at the farmers' movement. He did not propose to do anything previous to finding out what we were aiming at. We must first organize. Nothing can be done without it. We cannot do business in mass meeting; it must be done in a representative manner. Thought about one to a county would be sufficient representation in a State Convention, with an additional one from every thousand members. Thought town conventions were primary, not secondary, and that the real power of the movement lies in these conventions. Was satisfied with our county organization and would have it strengthened. Thought it time to assert our freedom, and show railroads that the people are their own masters. Thought the safe place for the farmers' money was in the farmers' pockets, and he did not propose to furnish funds for political buzzards. Thought the proposition to admit women into the granges would not be productive of secrecy. Did not favor the proposition to turn the farmers' organization into a political party. Hated corruption, and would never vote for a known corruptionist. [Applause.] Declared that corruption had become so rife that one could buy out any and all Legislatures. Believed as much in a tailors' party, or a hog-buyers' party as in a farmers' party. Believed that as a farmers' organization we can get any measure adopted that we propose, but to turn it into a political party would get us at war with those who are now our friends, and be the means of our complete overthrow. [Applause.]

Mr. Hutchinson again desired to hear an expression as to the political status of the club.

Dr. Hopkins, as one of the producers of the county, and a member of this organization, declared that the President held his official position through the county organization, and that organization had for its object the putting down of railroad and other monopolies, condemned the taking of the means furnished by members of town organizations, and excluding them from participation in its proceedings. Wanted to know if the members of this Convention was fearful that political parties would find out that the farmers desired to cut loose from the stakes they had first stuck? Wanted action upon this matter. Condemned the silence of those who dared not speak against protection. Favored free trade, and wanted all protective laws abolished. Thought the farmers' organization a shabby affair as long as it dared make no expression against the high-handed outrages of present political parties. Would give all monopolists to understand that they can no longer oppress the people. Believed in talent, but not the kind required to make a master-rascal, and would encourage none such. Let the railroads keep their passes and all like favors, but they must not seek to control the people. Believed that there would be, in this county at least, an indorsement of the farmers' movement at the polls.

Mr. Hutchinson offered the following resolutions, and asked Esq. Litsey, who had the floor, to speak to it:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient, at the present time, to form a distinctive farmers' political organization.

Esq. Litsey said he had a deep interest in the farmers' movement, and was willing to spend time and money promoting it. Believed that its benefits would extend to merchants, mechanics, and laborers, as well as farmers. Was an early settler, and remembered how the Illinois & Michigan Canal had helped develop the country long before the days of railroads. Detailed the means by which the people were first induced to give land-grants to railroads. Said that when a road was built it became a monopoly, and the farmers were then induced to help build another as a competing line, which, when finished, was bought up by the old company, and the monopoly was perpetuated. Believed that the masses would bear so much oppression, and no more, and that the time would come when they would rise in their wrath and teach monopolies a lesson. They have rights which could not be taken from them. The people will have their just dues. Did not believe the time had yet come for a new party organization. We must correct the abuses of the caucuses. Men who will leave all the nominating and voting to politicians and their serfs must not complain if they get bad men. If the old parties do not give us good men, we will call a new convention and elect our own men. [Applause.] Each party should put the best men in nomination and elect them. A new party would be subject to as much abuse of privileges as the old ones. Would say that no man known to use intoxicating drinks, should receive a vote. [Applause.] All we need is harmony in the ranks, and should the time come for a new party, it can be formed.

Mr. West Matlock desired a few moments to express his ideas upon this subject. Said on a former occasion that in order to break up monopolies we voted independently of old parties. [Applause.] Let the farmers combine as a mass and vote, and they can carry their measures. The people are the king, and they can and will so arrange matters that farmers can obtain redress. [Applause.] The time was when he could take his corn to Bristol and realize a profit therefrom, but railroads had made it impossible to do so at present. Farmers had helped build these roads, expecting to realize benefit from them, but found themselves mistaken. There must be a party formed which shall expound the distinctive idea of the people's movement, and, unless this is done, all effort is useless.

Dr. Harris, like J. W. Mason, believed that there was a great principle at stake. Farmers had paid $40 per acre for their land, and were taxed accordingly; but railroads had been paying you only about one-fifteenth of the value of their roads. Believed a separate party was an absolute necessity. The people have conferred many rights and privileges under the belief that they were a public benefit, and if they were not such it was not only the but our right to take the management of them into our own hands.

Prof. Burns thought that those present had not quite understood the remarks of the Hon. J. W. Mason. He understood Mr. Mason's views to be that farmers should not organize themselves as a new party, but vote for good men through their old political organizations. The Professor did not wish to give expression to his own opinion, but thought it did not matter much in what manner the good work is done, so long as it is done. Though it must be made a matter and that we have gone too far to do otherwise. The ballot is the only redresser of our wrongs.

Esq. Hopkins thought the speakers were all out of order.

Dr. Hopkins thought the desire of the meeting was to hear from all present upon any subject of interest, and hence his remarks.

Mr. Hutchinson did not want the people to think this exclusively a farmers' movement, but would have it called a producers' movement. Wanted to see the merchants, mechanics, and laborers join hands with the farmers. Believed the old parties furnished the best medium for reform. We should attend the primary and club meetings, and see that party matters are managed on the square.

E. L. Dibell believed the best way to reform old parties was to take the pure matter out and leave the rotten matter to rot. Could see no real issue between the Republican and Democratic parties, and would not divide the farmers between these organizations.

B. E. Shonts sent to the desk the platform of the McLean County Republicans, and asked that it be read. Some one called for the reading of the McLean County farmers' platform, remarking that this was not a Republican meeting, but neither were read.

After numerous suggestions from all parts of the house concerning the wording of the resolution, and amidst some confusion, Dr. Hopkins moved to amend the resolution so that it would read, "Resolved, that it is expedient, etc., etc." The yeas and nays were called on the amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 17 to 29.

A vote was then taken on the resolution as originally offered, and was carried, amidst much confusion and vain efforts to have it so modified so as to read "people's" or "producers'" instead of farmers' party.

West Matlock moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the resolution, but he was declared out of order on the ground that he voted in the negative, which was a mistake; but the motion was renewed by Esq. Atkins, who also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. Very few members understood the force of the latter part of the proposition, and as a clear majority favored amending the resolution so as to make it include all classes, and thus have a vote on the real merits of the new party movement, they voted in the affirmative, and it was not until L. G. Bennett moved to empower the Chair to call a special meeting to consider the matter anew, that certain friends of independent action discovered that a simple bit of juggling had taken the matter out of their hands. The Chair, in accordance with parliamentary usages, decided Maj. Bennett's motion out of order, and said the question could not again be brought forward. This announcement surprised almost every one, and pleased one element in the Convention as much as it displeased another.

W. S. Faxon, President of the Little Rock Club, said that the matter was not yet disposed of. He would nail the flag to the mast-head and fight the battle to the end.

L. W. Thurber said if we can't do any better than this we had better dissolve the association and go home.

Several parties were on the floor at one time, and tried to put an end to the confusion.

L. W. Thurber moved to adjourn, and the motion prevailed.

PAPAL ALLOCUTION.

First Public Utterance of the Pope Since His Illness — Prayer the Church's Only Weapon—Meeting of the Cardinals — Appointment of Twenty-two New Bishops.

Rome (July 25) Correspondence of the New York World.

The long-expected meeting of the Cardinals has taken place; the Pope has appointed twenty-two new Bishops, and he has delivered the allocution which has been looked forward to with so much anxiety and interest. The new Bishops are for sees in France, Italy, Hungary, Ireland, Australia, the Antilles, the Argentine Republic, and "infidel countries." Of the twenty-two Bishops thus appointed, only three are at present in Rome.

I subjoin a full translation of the text of the allocution. You will see that the law recently passed by the Italian Government against the religious houses is denounced in very energetic terms. Yesterday, in the Corso, was exposed a painting representing Victor Emmanuel holding the Pope by the arms, and pressing one finger upon his lips to impose silence upon his Holiness. But the Pope has spoken, and here are his words:

Allocution of our Very Holy Father the Pope Pius IX., pronounced at the Vatican before the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, July 25, 1873.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: That which we announced to you in the allocution given before you, venerable brethren, towards the end of the preceding year—that we perhaps should still have to speak of persecutions each day more violent against the holy Church—has now become our duty, as to-day is consummated the work of iniquity which we then denounced; for it seems to us that there resounds in our ears a voice commanding us to cry out.

When he had learned that to the legislative body had been proposed the law which, in this illustrious city as well as in the rest of Italy, was to effect the suppression of religious congregations and the public sale of ecclesiastical effects immediately, in execration of this impious act we condemned the text of this law, such as it was; we declared null all acquisitions of property taken from the Church, and we reminded the authors as well as the abettors of such laws that they incurred ipso facto the gravest censures. But to-day, this law, condemned not only by the Church as opposed to her right and to divine right, but also reproved publicly by legal science as a contradiction of all natural and human right, and by consequence null by its nature and of no effect, has nevertheless received the approbation of the Legislature, and has been sanctioned by the Senate and the Royal authority.

We need not say, venerable brethren, that many times to arrest the criminal audacity of the men in power we have exposed the impiety of this law, its malice, its aim, and its grave and disastrous consequences. But the duty imposed upon us to defend the rights of the Church, the desire to warn the imprudent, and also the charity which we have for the culpable, all urge us to raise our voice to make known to all those who have not feared to propose, approve, or sanction this law; to all who publish it, who favor its execution, who give to it favorable advice, who adhere to it, who execute it, and to all who acquire under it ecclesiastical property, not only that all they have done or may do in this sense is dead, null, and of no effect, but that they are reached by the major-excommunication and the other censures and pains prescribed by the sacred canons, the apostolic constitutions, and the decrees of general councils, and especially of the Council of Trent; that they all have incurred the most severe vengeance of God, and are in certain peril of eternal damnation.

Meanwhile, venerable brethren, while the necessary cares of our supreme ministry ravish us day by day; while injuries upon injuries against sacred persons and things accumulate; while here and abroad the persecutors of the Church seem to concentrate their efforts and reunite their forces to absolutely oppose the exercise of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and especially to disturb, perhaps, the free election of him who is to sit in the chair of Peter as the Vicar of Jesus Christ,—what would remain for us if we had not our refuge in Him who is rich in mercy, and who will not desert His servants in the time of their tribulations?

Already this virtue of divine Providence manifests itself with brightness in the perfect union of all the Bishops with the Holy See; in their noble firmness against these iniquitous laws and against the usurpation of their sacred rights; in the numerous marks of love from all the Catholic family for the centre of unity; in the lively spirit in which the faith and the charity of the Christian people, taking a new force and a new growth, spreads itself everywhere in works worthy of the most beautiful period in the history of the Church.

Let us seek, then, to hasten the hour desired by the divine clemency. Let all the Bishops excite the priests, and all the priests excite the people. Let us throw ourselves at the foot of our altars, and, prostrate before God, let us cry in concert, "Come, O Lord, come! Do not delay! Pardon your people! Forgive their sins! Behold our desolation! It is not because of our merits that we spread before you our prayers, but because of your infinite mercies. Take your power in hand and come! Show us your face and we shall be saved."

While we still have knowledge of our unworthiness let us not fear to approach with confidence the throne of mercy. Let us solicit there in the name of all the inhabitants of heaven, but above all in the name of the holy apostles, in the name of the most chaste spouse, of the mother of God, and especially in the name of the immaculate Virgin, whose prayers are received by her son almost as an order.

But before all let us seek with great care to purify our conscience from all the works of death, for God condescends to regard the just, and his ears are open to their prayers; and to arrive more surely and more fully at that state we accord, by our apostolic authority, to all the faithful, for the day which each Bishop may designate in his diocese, a plenary indulgence to be once gained, and which may be applied to the assistance of the faithful departed, provided that, having conferred and received the holy communion, they apply themselves piously to pray for the necessities of the Church.

Thus, then, venerable brethren, however innumerable and terrible may be the tempests of persecution and tribulation which rage around us, we will not lose courage, but will confide in Him who will not permit those who trust in Him to be confounded. For this is the promise of God and it shall not pass away. "Because he has hoped in me," he tells us, "I will deliver him."

Co-operation of Farmers.

From the Belvidere (Ill.) Standard.

We would urge every farmer in this county to read the following extracts from a letter received from S. M. Smith, Esq., Secretary Illinois State Farmers' Association:

"KEWANEE, Ill.

"*G. B. Moss, Secretary Boone Co. Farmers' Club.*

"DEAR SIR: Your favor duly received. . . . . If you cannot buy without the 'go-betweens' at 30 per cent, I would repair old machines, borrow and lend, until their prices conform to the prices of farm products. The —— reaper costs him $59. Think of our selling corn at 20 cents to pay him $180. Better let our lands lie idle and recuperate. . . . We must get rid of the horde of middlemen, who are eating out our substance and giving us nothing in return. We must also bring the railroads to terms. In fact we must rid ourselves of another class, who only use the power we have given them, to rob and oppress us. I refer to the professional politicians, who traffic in our votes and enrich themselves at our expense, while they have no sympathy with us. I am not particularly anxious to form a farmers' party, but we are already, in spite of ourselves, a political power. The question is whether we shall wield that power for the public good, or suffer ourselves to be handled by others for our oppression. Our duty in the premises, to me, is very plain and imperative; for, if we would have laws granting justice to agriculture, we must have law-makers *nominated* and *elected* by agricultural votes. To say that agriculture shall take no leading part in politics, is to say that we shall surrender all rights and franchises, and that farmers are content to be slaves and beasts of burden. For it is corruption in politics that gives birth to all the evils of which we complain. Politicians will refuse to correct abuses until made to feel the heavy hand of industry at the polls. . . . The power to reform our political system is in our hands. Let us rise in our manhood and fix the price upon our own labor, as other industries do. We are simply serfs until we do this. . . . . Yours truly,

"S. M. SMITH."

THE CANTON OF CARTAGENA.

How It Sent Its Fleet to Sea and What Happened to It.

Madrid (July 24) Correspondence of the New York World.

All eyes are for the moment turned on the place which first began the "independent canton" freak, viz.: Cartagena; as the Captain of the great Prussian iron-clad frigate Friedrich Karl has shocked the patriotic sentiments of the Intransigente rebels and delighted the friends of order by seizing one of the insurgent vessels just outside the port, and carrying her into Almeria. Before saying more of this let me relate the visit of Vitoria to Alicante, and the "pronunciamento" of that city.

On Saturday, 19th, the Vitoria made preparations to start on an expeditionary voyage. On that afternoon the Deputies Galvez Arce and Carceles came on board, and the latter made a speech to the crew recommending order and discipline, telling them these were all the more necessary as the frigate was not commanded by any officers of the navy, but by ex-Col. Perusa, of the army.

At 5 on Sunday morning the anchor was lifted, and, all being ready, the frigate fired a parting gun, which was answered by all the forts, amidst the vivas of the multitude who lined the heights, while the various bands played the "Marseillaise." At 1 o'clock she passed the little sea-side village of Torrevieja, whence the word was speedily sent on to Alicante, and a sort of panic began to be felt there, increased by the appearance of the immense vessel herself off the port an hour or so later. In the meantime the Civil Governor, Senor Morlius, summoned to his office all the civil and military authorities and asked their views. All recognized the authority of the Madrid Government, but the volunteer chiefs said that though they were on the side of the Government they would not fire on Republicans, even if Intransigentes. The Military Governor, too, said he would not like to attack the people of Alicante, and that he thought he and his forces had better evacuate the place and retire to some other pueblo, in or out of the province, whence he could confer with the Ministers. The Civil-Governor agreed in this, and an hour later the evacuation took place. At 5, the Vitoria entered the bay. Shortly afterwards, Galvez Arce landed, and, followed by a large crowd of people, proceeded to the Civil-Governor's office, where he found the President of the Diputacion Provincial, the Alcalde, the Commandante and officers of the volunteers, and many other persons. He told them that "he was with the Government so long as the Government was with him," and that "he had come to protect the movement in Alicante." He ended by telling them he required the small "contribution" of $10,000. As in the meantime all the wealthy classes had departed from the city, the money could not be raised, and the populace looked coldly on the "canton" founders. By the aid, however, of Galvez Arce a revolutionary junta was formed. The Vitoria remained all Monday in the port, and it is said a large portion of her crew deserted her there. On Tuesday she started. No sooner had she gone than the populace reversed the canton declaration and "pronounced" in favor of the Government. The revolutionary Junta were kicked out and the old authorities invited to return, which they did amidst great rejoicings. I forgot to say the Vitoria did not collect the $10,000. On leaving the port she hoisted the Spanish flag at the fore, the red flag at the main, the tricolor on the mizzen. With this very nondescript bunting she steamed away. Just as she had made the offing of Cartagena she was seen by the Prussian frigate Friedrich Karl, which was on her way from the Balearic Isles. The Captain of the latter, observing the strange flags and considering them suspicious, though he knew nothing of the *Gazette* decree declaring the Vitoria a pirate, lowered his masts and prepared his decks for action. This being observed by the Vitoria she doused all the flags but the Spanish, and ran as fast as she could into Cartagena. The Prussian Captain allowed her to enter, and then followed her. He consulted the Consul of his nation, and the latter the Charge d'Affaires in Madrid, but the answer they received is not exactly known. At any rate the Prussian Captain determined to keep an eye on the Vitoria. The next day she made as if she were going to sea. The Friedrich Karl, whose steam was kept up all the time, began to move also, and, frightened at this, the Vitoria returned to her anchorage. Yesterday the Prussian did a bold stroke. He went outside the harbor for a cruise. After he had been out some hours he saw a small, fast steamer, flying a red flag, approaching. Not answering to his inquiries as to who she was, he boarded her and took possession. She was the Spanish gunboat or despatch boat Vigilante, which had been tempted to join the insurgent movement by the visit of the Vitoria to Alicante. Her own crew and officers had refused to "pronounce," but the Vitoria put fifty of her "rebs" aboard. She departed for Cartagena with Galvez Arce himself in her. She turned in at Torrevieja, and squeezed $30,000 out of the terrified inhabitants. Next thing we hear is her capture by the Friedrich Karl, who saw she was carrying the red flag at the time, and this the Prussian contends was enough authority for his action. He sent her in charge of the Prussian Corvette Elisabeth, to Almeria, a port half-way between Cartagena and Malaga, where she and her custodian remain. The Friedrich Karl returned to Cartagena.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Hay in Pomfret, Ct., sells for $28 per ton.

—Parties who have recently been prospecting in the neighborhood of Beatrice, Neb., have struck what appears to be an inexhaustible mine of cement rock.

—The twenty leading factories and mills of Clinton, Iowa, gave employment during July to 1,518 men, and paid out in wages alone, for the same time, the sum of $63,140.

—Down at Beaufort, S. C., the men take partners for surf-bathing as for a dance. A handsome young fellow plants himself in the water and opens his arms as the breaker is coming. A young lady flies to his clasp, and there remains safe until all danger is over.

—In Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia, two men are confined, one of whom has not seen the light of the sun for twenty-three and the other for ten years, both being under sentence of death. For some reason the warrants for their execution have never received the Governor's signature.

—A $150,000 church in Norwich, Ct., a $60,000 church at Willimantic, a $20,000 church at Dayville, a $40,000 nunnery at Putnam, and a $25,000 convent at Baltic, are the Catholic enterprises in this neighborhood.—*Norwich Advertiser.*

—On Sunday, at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., Sidney Major shot and killed in his garden a hawk which had been preying upon his chickens. Oscar Mills, who lived next door, was walking in his garden at the time, and three buckshots passed the hawk and struck him in the heart, killing him instantly. Mills was an Assistant Engineer in the United States Navy, and was awaiting orders at the time of his death.

—The "grasshopper twist" is now the proper thing in fashion-circles. It is a little variation on the "Grecian bend;" that was a forward, this a backward bend, with the elbows placed at right angles with the sides, in a similar fashion to the jumper of a grasshopper when at ease. It is supposed the mouth is to be worn open, though this has not been announced yet.

—The Knoxville (Iowa) *Democrat* says that the coal bank of Mr. Christman, two miles southwest of Culbertson's Ferry, near the Des Moines River, has been burning for several years, and presents the appearance of a burning furnace, when viewed from the outside of the mouth of the pit, being all aglow with live coals. The timber and undergrowth has all been killed upon the hill under which the burning coal is situated, by the great heat, and smoke issues from the fissures of the ground, from the out-croppings of coal on fire. Every effort has been taken to extinguish the fire, but without avail, and now it is left alone in its glory.

—The cultivation of olive-trees in the South as a source of revenue seems to have been unwisely overlooked in that section, if the experiences of Mr. James Postel, who plants these trees on St. Simon's Island, in Georgia, may be taken as an example. The Savannah *Advertiser* speaks of an excellent article of table oil which Mr. Postel with a rude process of manufacture has made from olives grown by himself. He has 250 trees, thirty feet apart, planted in 1825, all in bearing. The trees average five gallons of oil each season, with little attention. In 1870 the oil produced amounted to 1,250 gallons, worth $8 per gallon. This seems to be a very remunerative culture.

—The *Corriere de Milano* states that a great service was rendered to the Vatican by the late Italian Ministry. The collection of Peter's pence is so abundant that 25,000,000 of lire are at this moment lying idle at the Vatican. Some Roman bankers proposed to invest them in certain Roman banks of issue, pointing out at the same time what influence on the Roman money market might thereby be secured to the Vatican. The Italian Ministry, knowing the banks in question to be perfectly unsound, prevented the business, and the 25,000,000 of economized Peter's pence are now to be safely invested in foreign stocks.

—A Virginia woman thus advertises her husband in the Richmond *Enterprise*: She says he left her about two months ago in company with one Manda Wyrick, who, she believes, "conjured or bewildered" him by giving him a "cup of coffee to drink upon the top of which she saw a blue gloss swimming." They were accompanied by her son "Boz, who left a wife and three children." The deserted matron says: "I want A. J. arrested and handcuffed, if necessary, and brought back to me dead or alive, as he owes a good many debts that he must pay, and he owes me a support in my old age."

—By the terms of the union of British Columbia with the Dominion it was provided that work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad should be begun prior to or upon the 20th day of July, 1873. The failure to obtain funds for the undertaking and the recent exposures connected with the road led to the belief that nothing would be done, and the question then came up, What would become of the compact of union? The prospective difficulty was averted by Government officials in British Columbia chopping down a few rods of underbrush and driving half a dozen stakes. The work was then called begun, the Dominion was safe, and everybody was happy.

—Aleck Cameron, formerly of Cedar Falls, Iowa, is the first man to successfully introduce Chinese labor into Colorado Territory. His extensive mine in Clear Creek Valley, C. T., is a mile and a half long and the width of the valley. Every part of the ground is gold bearing. With domestic labor, Mr. Cameron's mine used to yield $800 to $2,000 per week. With Celestial importations he realizes an average yield of $1,500 per week. The Celestials work steadily and faithfully, but are evidently in favor of universal suffrage, as they talk incessantly.

—Young men of slender incomes, meditating marriage, will do well to ponder on the unfortunate situation of Mr. George Cane, of Brooklyn, before taking that step. He is only 21 years old, and has applied for a divorce from the woman whom he married two years ago. He says he is a hardware clerk, on a salary of $8 a week, but out of this he must contrive to pay Mrs. Cane alimony of $4 a week, pending the suit, and $100 to her lawyers for defending her. So the Court decided, and he goes to jail if he fails or refuses to obey.

—A Worcester, Mass., paper says that on Saturday, a workman, in one of the shops in Millbury, was attracted by the painful and long-continued bellowing of a cow, and at length started out to ascertain the cause. He followed the sound to a pasture, where he found a cow, which had fallen in attempting to get over a wall in such a manner as not to be able to get up, and a huge brindle dog was gnawing her living body. Not daring to approach the ravenous beast alone, the man went for help, and when he returned the dog was gone. The cow was horribly torn about the flank, and both her eyes were dug out. She was killed at once to end her sufferings. No trace of the dog has been found, although several men spent Sunday in hunting him, it not being considered safe to allow such a creature to be at large.

—The Topeka (Kan.) *Blade* says that, in accordance with the law passed last winter directing the Assessors of townships, in collecting statistics, to send up specimens to the State Board of Agriculture, that department is receiving boxes from some county almost daily. Recently some fine samples of lead, sandstone, building stone, and ochre arrived. Seeds, plants, and fruits are also coming in. The office is to be so fitted up on the west side with cases as to allow room for geological, entomological, and agricultural specimens.

—The Black Hawk (Col.) *Journal* tells a tough story about bears and grasshoppers. We quote: "A man recently saw thirty-nine cinnamon bears upon a snow-bank on the range, eating grasshoppers. They were mostly she-bears and cubs. The grasshoppers are very numerous on the range. When they light on the snow-banks they become so chilled they cannot fly away, and accumulate in the small depressions in great numbers, giving the bears a splendid feast. Almost every prospector reports seeing from one to six bears every day. Lately one got tired of grasshopper diet and came into the slaughter-house at Caribou for some strong meat. He was shot, and dressed 200 pounds of bear meat."

—We are glad to learn, from a member of the Maine Historical Society in this city, that it is probable that the manuscript destroyed in the fire that consumed Dr. Woods' library at Brunswick, Friday, was not the Hakluyt. The Hakluyt manuscript had been stereotyped, and there were several printed copies. One Dr. Woods had, which he was annotating, and another Charles Dean, Esq., the Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was annotating at his residence in Cambridge. It is thought the manuscript destroyed was either the history of Andover Theological Seminary, or a biography of Dr. Woods' father. The safety of the Hakluyt will be good news to all historians.—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

Seven Hundred Sheep Buried by a Sand-Storm in Southern Colorado.

A correspondent of the Pueblo *People*, writing from Fort Garland under date of July 24, tells the following story:

"Last Monday, two Mexican boys, Jesus Maria and Juan de la Cruz Limbustero, were taking a herd of 700 sheep across the sandhills of the 'Lomas del Arreno' about twenty-four miles northerly from Fort Garland. The sandhills extend out into the San Luis Valley about fifteen miles, opposite the Mosco Pass.

"The herders undertook to make a short cut across the hills, instead of going around, as directed by their father. At first everything moved gaily; the boys, and sheep, and dogs only sank a few inches in the light, white sand, and they thought how foolish it was of old fogies to go around twenty miles, when it was only four across; but before they got half across, one of those sudden storms arose; up came a gentle breeze, the breeze became a wind, and the wind an awful hurricane; the sand moved about in blinding clouds, hills changed to holes, and every hole was a seething caldron.

"The poor boys struggled hard to avert their doom, and Jesus Maria managed, by drawing his serape over his head, and keeping his feet, and climbing as the sand piled up around him, to survive the tornado, but his younger brother, Juan de la Cruz, succumbed to the suffocating blast, and, as a ship goes down at sea, so sank the brave boy surrounded by his bleating sheep and whining dogs; and when the storm ceased, as suddenly as it had commenced, little Jesus found himself all alone, with quiet mounds of glistening sand all around him, and not a trace of the cruel storm nor a wreck of the sad disaster could be seen.

"He hurried home, where he arrived the next day, and told his tale of terror. The whole plaza turned out to search for the lost body, and to dig out the missing sheep. Up to the succeeding afternoon they had not recovered over 400 sheep, most of them being found about six feet below the surface, and the natives from neighboring plazas had flocked to the scene, and were busily engaged digging out sheep, saving the wool and feasting on mutton."

The Transportation Question.

From the Aurora (Ill.) Herald.

W. D. Smith, who runs the Montgomery mills, about two weeks ago received two car-loads of wheat from Brownsville, Minn., via Chicago & Iowa Railroad, to Aurora. From the latter place they were sent down to Montgomery, at a charge of $16.85 per car for the short distance of only two miles, making a total of $33.70 for the two cars! This was the new tariff charge, while the old tariff charged only $5 for the same service. These are the facts as we have ascertained them. The idea of doing a paying business by charging $16.85 per car for only two miles is worthy only of the brain of a lunatic. Any teamster would gladly take the contract to draw the wheat from West Aurora for $5 per car, delivered at the mill, while it takes two men and a team half a day to haul it from the Montgomery depot to the mill. So it is easy to see the saving that teaming would make, even with the railroad charge at only $5 per car.

From the Kankakee Gazette.

Our friends in Pilot have organized an overland transportation company for the purpose of hauling their grain and produce across the country to Chicago by team. Between forty and fifty teams will be put on the road, and will make the distance—70 miles—returning with lumber and other commodities, at a good round profit per wagon.

A Conductor's Record.

A Pennsylvania paper furnishes an account of "a model conductor" on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but does not give him any name. The account, in fact, is almost too good to be true. As published, the man has been engaged with scarcely an intermission for over fifteen years in his responsible business. During that time he has traveled over 700,000 miles, has carried many millions of passengers—the number last year was 280,000—has turned over to his employers the sum of $5,000,000, has never lost a package, and—what may seem incredible—during all that period has never killed a man.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Developments in the Elevator Pooling Case.

The Combination Intended to Stifle Competition.

Something More About the Great Western Telegraph.

Divorce Cases---In Bankruptcy---The Courts in Brief---New Suits.

Yesterday afternoon the elevator fight in chancery came on before Judge Gary in the Superior Court. R. M. & O. S. Hough filed a cross bill against the complainants in the original bill, charging misconduct on the part of Wheeler, Nelson, and others, the complainants in the original bill, as the reason why they had not consummated the agreement for partnership, asking the Court to stop Wheeler, Nelson, and others using their name in the firm name of Vincent, Hough & Co., and that the Court relieve them from any obligation that may be claimed to exist on them to enter said partnership on the further ground of distrust and incompatibility; and further, that in the event of the Court taking the view that the partnership is in existence, that the business may be carried on under the order of the Court, and not under the present manager.

They also filed an answer, denying that any partnership existed between them and the complainants, and admitting that there was an agreement for partnership entered into substantially as stated in complainants' bill; but denying that the fact of such agreement as yet constituted a partnership; and insisting that it was nothing more than an agreement that hereafter might amount to a partnership; denying also that the effect of the second agreement (14th of June) was to preclude them from using their own property up to the time that it was repaired and ready for use. The answer concludes with alleging matters of misconduct and incompatibility that ought to relieve the defendants from liability to an injunction.

The Houghs also filed an affidavit affirming that the statement in the complainants' bill that they had agreed to receive $3,500 to relinquish their right to using the elevator during the time occupied in repairs was untrue; that their use of the elevator does not interfere with the repairs; that the complainants' allegation that the elevator is unsafe is untrue; that there is a sufficiency of bumpers; that besides the inconvenience to the public that would be suffered through an injunction, they would themselves suffer heavy losses; and that these proceedings are prosecuted only for the purpose of opposing and annoying them. Defendants further say that the contemplated manager of the attempted partnership, Murry Nelson, and his firm, control the National Elevator; and that they are informed and believe that some days since, on an application made at said elevator to deliver out of the same, on board, a cargo of No. 2 or high mixed corn, to about 15,000 bushels, and making delivery in the premises, in such delivery intermixed therewith about 250 bushels of hot and unsound corn; that the balance of said cargo was to be made up at another elevator, that of Armour, Dole & Co., of the same grade of No. 2 corn; and that on the parties shipping from said last named elevator discovering the admixture of hot or unsound corn in the vessel, they refused to make up the balance of cargo, which matter is now at issue between the parties; and these defendants doubt the propriety of entrusting their elevator property to such management, and submit for the consideration of the Court the following as the agreement for the payment of $3,500:

CHICAGO, June 14, 1873.

We, the owners of the National Elevator and Union Elevators, agree to pay to R. M. & O. S. Hough the sum of $3,500 upon the delivery to Vincent, Hough & Co. of the Chicago and St. Louis Elevator, in complete working order, and in condition to receive, store, and deliver grain. (Signed) GEORGE ARMOUR & CO. VINCENT, NELSON & CO.

And affirm that this was the only agreement respecting the compensation they were alleged to have agreed to receive for the express purpose of relinquishing their share in the profits during the time the repairs were in progress; and they insist that the agreement was only made as an inducement to them to enter the copartnership scheme, and that it had no reference whatever to any relinquishment of profits.

On the other side, Hiram Wheeler and Murry Nelson make oath and say that the contract of the 14th June promising to pay the Houghs $3,500 was written by deponent, Wheeler, and that the conversation that led to its being drawn out was substantially as follows:

Defendants claimed that they ought to have the profits from the time of entering into an agreement for partnership constituting the new firm of Vincent, Hough & Co., stating that they could go on and receive grain during the repairs, and that the repairs could be completed in thirty days.

Complainants were unwilling that defendants should share in profits until the completion of the warehouse, because defendants could not receive grain while repairing, and do justice to their building, and, as a compromise, defendants affirm it was finally agreed that the sum of $3,500 should be paid in lieu of the profits. Further, that the statements to the contrary by defendants are untrue, and that since the 1st inst. R. M. & O. S. Hough, at the office of Armour, Dole & Co., in the presence of George Armour, admitted the foregoing version of the consideration for said contract.

In this shape the matter was argued.

The Court said that he could not see how the complainants could be injured by the facts that defendants were doing business unless it might be that they were obliged to do a smaller amount of business themselves, but this was not averred in the bill, nor if it was would it be sufficient to support an injunction. He held that the partnership contract was still executory, and that the partnership did not commence as to the Houghs until their elevator was completed. He also remarked that the contract itself had the appearance of being intended to stifle competition. The Court further said that there might have been an intention by the complainants that the contract should be what they claimed, but they had failed to insert any provision in the contract to that effect, and he could not now put it in.

The injunction was therefore refused.

The answer to the cross bill, and argument on the cross bill, Hough v. Wheeler, Nelson et al., are next in order.

THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Court yesterday formally overruled the motion for warrant of seizure of the property of the Great Western Telegraph Company, in bankruptcy, allowing a stay of proceedings until further order, the bankrupt to enter into bond in $100,000, to the Clerk of the Court, for the use of the Assignee or Provisional Assignee to be appointed, to turn over to him all property belonging to the Company, and to furnish an account of all moneys received and disbursed since the 10th of February last, with a return of the names and salaries of all employes, and the bankrupt to pay no salaries hereafter to any officer or employe without an order of the Court, during the pendency of these proceedings, the Company to have, in the meantime, the control of their lines and offices, and to keep them in good condition, and, in like good condition, surrender them to the order of Court.

THE HAYES HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The habeas corpus case of David Hayes, who applied to be released from the County Jail, where he was confined on an attachment in a suit commenced against him by Adam Kolb, his petition being based on the ground that the arrest took place one day later than his adjudication as a bankrupt, was yesterday argued in the United States District Court, bankruptcy side, before His Honor Judge Blodgett, who ordered the petitioner discharged from arrest during the pendency of proceedings in bankruptcy, the complainant to have his remedy against him in the event of the bankrupt not being discharged. The proceedings on the part of Kolb will now play an important part in bankruptcy in preventing Hayes procuring an order for discharge.

DIVORCE CASES.

Ida F. Fletcher brings suit against her husband, Frank S. Fletcher, for divorce, alleging that during her absence in Europe he made repeated proposals of an improper character to her sister, offering her $500 if she would yield to his vicious overtures; also that he has been guilty of repeated acts of adultery with women of evil repute in Chicago and Memphis, Tenn.

Sarah Perry yesterday petitioned for divorce, alimony, and injunction against her husband, Walter, in the Superior Court, alleging that he is a drunkard, and guilty of repeated cruelty, and that he tried to throw her out of the second-story window of their house, No. 640 Archer avenue. This house belongs to defendant, is valued, with lot, at $6,000, and brings in a clear rental of $27 per month. Defendant is also employed during summer as mate of a vessel on the lakes, at $60 per month.

A great deal of minor divorce business was transacted.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Upon petition of Bradford Hancock, Assignee of the estate of Robert Wolff and Charles Goldstein, he was yesterday allowed to sell at private sale the bankrupt's stock of wines and liquors, valued at $1,743.39, for 60 cents on the dollar.

On the petition of Bailey & Neff, attorneys, in the matter of Henry Seivers, the Assignee was directed to pay them $100 for fees and legal services.

Certain of the furniture and personal property of Peter B. Wright, bankrupt, was seized under an execution within twenty days before proceedings in bankruptcy were commenced, but only a portion was surrendered to the Deputy-Marshal by the Constable, who was about to sell the balance by auction sale, at Osgood & Williams' rooms, yesterday morning, when the Court, on petition of the Assignee, granted an injunction restraining the sale of said goods, which now await the further order of the Court.

Staples, Fanning & Co. were yesterday adjudicated bankrupt by default, warrant returnable Sept. 15, and George W. Campbell was appointed Provisional Assignee, with power to take possession of the property.

Robert E. Jenkins was, yesterday, appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of John S. Garland et al., with authority to take possession of the assets.

An order allowing attorney's fees, $120, was yesterday made in the matter of Henry Flagg, Jr.

Proceedings were dismissed in the matter of William T. McCorkle, unless objections are filed in ten days.

William Bergeman was yesterday adjudicated by default, warrant returned Sept. 15.

The Assignee of James M'Conlee & Co. was yesterday authorized to sell the interest of James M'Conlee in the stock, merchandise, books, and warrants of the firm.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

Siverthorn & Plummer yesterday filed confession of judgment by W. R. Hawkins, Frank P. Hawkins, Nehemiah Hawkins, and J. C. Cushman, on a note of $933.34, less paid on account, $150; total, with interest, $849.41.

P. Stevens yesterday entered confession of judgment for $515.92 against P. Schullien and Erin Nilson, in the Superior Court.

Peter Kauf yesterday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Charles V. Marsh; damages, $2,500.

Stephen Gray yesterday entered confession of judgment, in the Superior Court, against Adelaide Jackson, for $540.

Adolph Schabehorn yesterday commenced suit against the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, in case $10,000, in the Circuit Court.

George W. Murray, of Calumet, was yesterday adjudged insane, after a trial by jury, before Judge Wallace.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Thomas Bulger, James Dobis, James Greene, and Orrin Dodge v. Barge Venus; libel for wages, $114.38.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,142—Appeal. 8,143—Appeal. 8,144—Sylvanus Hollock and Uriah H. Wheeler v. R. B. Appleby; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,145—Adolph Schabehorn v. *Illinois Staats Zeitung* Company; case, $10,000. 8,146—William H. Squires v. Benjamin G. Fogg; assumpsit, $1,000. 8,147—Appeal. 8,148—Hugh Harritz v. Philip Koeller and John Boyd; affidavit for replevin of horse, wagon, and harness valued at $400.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,626—A. T. Galt and E. J. Hale v. Charles P. McKay et al.; petition for mechanics' lien on premises on the south side of Van Buren street and extending from Paulina street to Marshfield street or avenue, $2,952.04. 44,627—Anna A. v. William A. Watson; bill for divorce. 44,628—Cord Henry Goettig v. Russell & Smith; assumpsit, $800. 44,629—Confession, suppressed one day. 44,630—Appeal. 44,631—Tully C. Reiss v. Henry J. Link; assumpsit, $600. 44,632—Palmer C. Goble v. Henry J. Link; assumpsit, $800. 44,633, 34—Silverthorn & Plummer v. W. R. Hawkins, Frank P. Hawkins, Nehemiah Hawkins, and J. C. Cushman; confession, $849.41. 44,635—Sarah v. Walter Perry; bill for divorce, alimony, and injunction. 44,636—Fritz Voss v. Edward Gruger; confession of judgment, $132. 44,637—P. Stevens v. Schullien and Erin Nilson; confession, $515.92. 44,638—Sandusky Wine Company v. Rottner & Waldorf; assumpsit, $500. 44,639—Peter Kauf v. Chas. V. Marsh; assumpsit, $2,500. 44,640—Ida F. v. Frank S. Richards; bill for divorce. 44,641—Ralph Emerson and Wm. A. Talcott v. Alonzo W. Webster; confession, $131.62. 44,642—Stephen Gray v. Adelaide Jackson; confession, $540.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

A Former Riding Teacher and Boon Companion of Sir Roger Turns Up in Illinois—He Thinks He can Prove Whether the Claimant is Bogus or Genuine.

The case involving the right to the Tichborne estates in England, has attracted the attention of the people not only of that country, but of the world.

It will have been noticed from newspaper paragraphs that Mr. Whalley, M. P. for Peterborough, is now in this country seeking pecuniary aid on behalf of the claimant, and also for evidence to sustain his claim.

In connection with this celebrated case, the following letter has been received by Mr. Buckley, the well-known law reporter:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 13, 1873.

George Buckley, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I see there is an Englishman—a Mr. Whalley—a member of Parliament, arrived in New York, for the purpose of collecting money in this Tichborne case in England. I want you, if you please, to find out, by some means, whe[illegible] Mr. Whalley is stopping in New York, and the[illegible]te to him and tell him that he can get more [illegible] from me about Tichborne than he can get [illegible] England, if he wants it. Please don't neglect attending to this at once. Yours truly, JOHN CROWLEY.

The cause of this letter was several conversations had with Mr. Crowley during the last session of the Illinois Legislature and subsequently. Mr. Crowley is a veterinary surgeon of large practice, and having more than ordinary intelligence. He is in every way considered to be trustworthy and his word reliable. He is quite sure he can either prove or disprove the identity of the claimant with Sir Roger Tichborne, because of his personal knowledge of the original and genuine Sir Roger. At the time that Sir Roger was stationed with his regiment at Cahir Barracks, Mr. Crowley's mother kept a hotel at Clogher, Ireland, which was the resort of Sir Roger and his intimate friends. Mr. Crowley was then a young man, given to field sports, and studying to qualify himself for the profession of veterinary surgeon. Sir Roger was a very poor horseman, and he employed Mr. Crowley to give him instruction in the equestrian art. They were much together,—boon companions day and night,—and there is little doubt that if any one can identify another then Mr. Crowley will be able to say whether the claimant is or is not the genuine Sir Roger.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE C., R. I. & P. R. R.

Extensive improvements have been carried on by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company during the last year or so. In addition to their splendid depot in this city, they have also just completed a fine passenger depot at Rock Island, near the bridge. They are also building a new and commodious freight depot and a large roundhouse for forty-two engines. The latter is 300 feet in diameter. A second track has just been completed between Fort Warren Junction and Colona, and men are now grading for and laying a second track between Morris and Seneca, which will be completed by the 1st of next month. Two miles of second track have also been completed east of Joliet. The Company intends to gradually lay a second track along their entire line. They have also completed three new iron bridges, namely: One of 150 feet span over Green River; one of 50 feet span over Nettle Creek, and one of 150 feet span over Cedar River. Spring Creek they have spanned with a stone bridge of two arches 60 feet long. At Rock River bridge a new signal station has been erected and a second track laid. They have also in contemplation a new iron bridge, 100 feet long, over the Calumet River at Blue Island to replace the present wooden structure. All these improvements have been made, and are still carried on under the supervision of A. L. Mortimer, Chief Engineer of the Illinois Division. He is busy day and night preparing maps and plans. All the old maps were destroyed by the great fire.

THE BOSS CARGO.

The three-master Alexander B. Moore, which has on one or two previous occasions been written up by local papers, took in and left Chicago yesterday with the largest cargo of corn which has ever left this harbor. The vessel, it will be remembered, a short time ago, arrived in port carrying the largest cargo ever brought into Chicago, namely, over 1,000,000 feet of pine lumber. Not satisfied with this, but anxious to beat all outgoing cargoes, Capt. William Blyburn made up his mind that his splendid vessel should go out of port loaded with 65,000 bushels of corn, and yesterday his ambition was gratified. The name of the consignees of this immense cargo is Wm. T. Baker & Co., of this city, who ship it in care of William Meadows, of Buffalo. The palm for largest outgoing cargo was heretofore borne by the I. H. Butter, which vessel carried East 62,000 bushels of wheat, beating the, at that time, best load of the four-master Winslow, by a couple of thousand bushels. The inward-bound cargo of lumber, already alluded to, is so far ahead of all others that the mentioning of previous large loads is unnecessary. Without going into any description of the vessel, it may be as well to state her general dimensions, which are: Length over all, 247 feet; keel, 236 feet; beam, 38 feet 8 inches; depth, 15 feet. The event of the big load was commemorated by a lunch in the saloon of the vessel, to which some sixty or seventy people sat down. The occasion was a very pleasant one, healths were drank, toasts proposed, and everything accomplished that was likely to aid in giving the vessel a good "go off" as Gen. Grant says, while later, the crew and trimmers shared in the good things which had been provided. The A. B. Moore was in Chicago on a previous occasion, but as the shippers wanted her to take a cargo at half a cent under current rates, she moved to Milwaukee, and drained that city of its corn on hand.

THE IRON-WORKERS' STRIKE.

No Work at the Rolling-Mill—Poor Prospect of a Termination of the Strike—Contracts to Be Forfeited in Ten Days—Strike of the Employes of the Plate and Bar Mill Company.

The rolling-mill strike continues. An interview with Mr. Potter, President of the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, showed that both employers and employes still hold out tenaciously, and what the end will be is as problematical as ever. It appears that between the Company and their employes there has been a standing agreement by which both parties agreed that neither should insist upon a change in wages until thirty days' notice had been given. This arrangement was being carried out in the present instance, when a session was held of the different unions of all mills in the Western country. At this session the employers attended, and an attempt was made to adjust matters, which proved unsuccessful. Immediately afterwards the workmen notified the Company that they were going to stop work unless their demands were acceded to, and no reduction being made, they stopped work accordingly. The Company had not diminished the wages of the steel-workers, but the iron-workers held a special meeting, and decided to make them stop working too. In this they were successful. At the present juncture the whole operations of the Company are paralyzed. What they wish, and their employes resent, is a reduction of 12 per cent in price of labor, which they think, in face of the high price of ore and the low price of iron, is but fair, especially as, about a year ago, upon the representation of the men and in consideration of the high price of iron, they allowed them an advance equal to 18 per cent on their previous wages. The matter will be out of the control of either party in ten days, as by that time the orders held by the Company will have expired. The Company are anxious to have the work gone on with, as the most of it is for parties who, they fear, would be only too glad to get out of their contracts, having been disappointed in an attempt to float bonds. The iron business just now is very dull, the Troy Works are reported stopped for the season, and as soon as the next ten days are passed and gone no more iron work will be available for either workman or employer.

The Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company also complain that the men who worked their factory have left them in the lurch, because they proposed, in view of the state of the market, to reduce wages 10 per cent. A two weeks' notice was given the employes of their determination of the reduction, which was to come in force on the 1st of the month. On that date Mr. John M. Ayers, President of the Company, found that his employes deserted him en masse, and have not returned since. The managers of the Company wanted the men to adopt a rolling scale of prices, but they insisted upon the Cincinnati scale, which Mr. Ayers is opposed to. On the 1st of this month the workers in this establishment all left, the managers apparently being firm in their decision to hold out as long as possible.

A VILLAIN AT LARGE.

The Bridgeport district, at the present time, is the haunt of a scoundrel who deserves the severest punishment that can be meted out to him, if his apprehension can be brought about. A few weeks since he attempted an outrage upon a young girl who was walking alone in the vicinity of the Stock-Yards, and on Wednesday morning repeated the crime under circumstances almost precisely similar. There can be no mistake as to the man, as the descriptions given of him by his victims do not materially differ. He is said to be a slimly-built fellow, about 25 years of age, having light, thin whiskers and mustache, and wearing a black slouch hat, and dark coat and vest. The police are after him, and will use every effort to effect his speedy capture. The last girl he enticed away is named Maggie McCarthy. She is 14 years of age, and resides at No. 160 Bunker street. While looking for employment on Wednesday morning, she met the man at the corner of State and Twelfth streets, and he offered her a situation, at $2 a week, in a house near the Stock-Yards. She accepted the offer, and the man took her on an Archer avenue car as far as Broad street. There he alighted, and went south, accompanied by the girl. He kept on until he reached the city limits at a point where the houses are few and far between. A liquor-peddler named Trapp, who happened to drive past them, saw at a glance that the girl did not know where she was being led, and that the man meant mischief of some kind. Hh stopped, and asked her where she was going, and if she was acquainted with her companion. Before the girl could answer, the scoundrel who had "employed" her took to flight, and succeeded in making his escape. The girl was brought to her home by Mr. Trapp.

THE TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.

The range of temperature this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 28 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.

7:00 a. m.	73	1:00 p. m.	86
7:30 a. m.	75	1:30 p. m.	85
8:00 a. m.	77	2:00 p. m.	85
8:30 a. m.	79	2:30 p. m.	84
9:00 a. m.	79	3:00 p. m.	84
9:30 a. m.	81	3:30 p. m.	83
10:00 a. m.	81	4:00 p. m.	83
10:30 a. m.	83	4:30 p. m.	82
11:00 a. m.	84	5:00 p. m.	80
11:30 a. m.	84	5:30 p. m.	76
12:00 m.	84	6:00 p. m.	74
12:30 p. m.	85		

LIFE-RAFTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From river, lake, and ocean constantly comes report of disaster and frightful loss of life, consequent upon totally inadequate means of escape from wrecked or burning vessels. Even where there are boats enough to save all, it invariably happens that either terror, haste, or want of skill swamps and destroys them.

Long ago, Genius, in the shape of a distinguished American humorist ("Mark Twain"), gave a crude idea of safe and reliable "life-rafts," whose simplicity of construction and easy management would overcome the blind stupidity of terror or the awkward haste of unskilled effort.

Unfortunatly, the distinguished humorist, though earnestly intending to show in his "life-rafts" a simple and safe method of escape from marine disaster, could not refrain from his usual funny paradoxes, and so damped his really practical suggestions with too much dry humor for their true value to be generally appreciated. The gist of the great humorist's suggestion (I am sorry he made it a jest) was simply the adoption of compactly-made and conveniently-formed caoutchouc-rafts, as a substitute for boats now carried so uselessly on ocean and inlandwater vessels.

The elastic ingenuity of Goodyear, or any great rubber-man,—with proper suggestions from a committee of "old salts,"—could easily produce such rafts, suitable in shape and carrying capacity to our ships and steamers. The necessary launching-tackle might be so simple as to require neither skill nor presence of mind to prepare and push them overboard ready to receive their living freight, free from all danger of breaking, filling, and swamping.

Rafts capable of supporting fifty persons comfortably, properly fitted with receptacles for water and provisions; with mast, sails, &c., &c.; as compact and solid, and so simple that even stupid, selfish terror could not injure their efficiency, could easily be made to occupy the room of our present worse than useless boats.

A pretty lively experience of sea-dangers satisfies me that in rafts would be safety, and the merest water-tyro must see their utility and safety in any river or lake disaster. Yours, respectfully, GEORGE RODGERS.

WOODLAWN, Aug. 12, 1873.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A hop will liven up the residents of the South Chicago Hotel this evening.

The Alpine Hunters hold their second annual picnic at Ogden's Grove, this afternoon.

The Feast of the Assumption will be celebrated by religious services at all the Catholic Churches to-day.

The Jewish Union will hold its annual meeting this evening, when special business will come before the Association.

The Eleventh Annual Picnic of the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society will be held at Sharpshooters' Park to-day.

The opening on top of the roadway into the LaSalle street tunnel is being completed and the railing will be put up in a day or two.

The Directresses of the Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at the Asylum, this morning at 10 o'clock, to complete arrangements for the children's picnic.

Shaw's bathing house, the opposition on the part of property-holders, a solitary objector excepted, having passed away, will be erected very shortly at the foot of twenty-second street.

There will be a meeting, at the City Collector's office, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of the committees charged with making arrangements for the picnic to be given in aid of the Mulligan Monument Fund.

There was a pleasant promenade at the West Side Rink last night. The musical programme was choice and its execution creditable. There will be a special grand concert this evening. The attendance last night was fashionable.

A train will leave the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot at 2 this afternoon, stopping at Twelfth and Twenty-second streets, to convey passengers to Green Valley, where a picnic in aid of the poor of St. Mary's Church will be held.

The annual Caledonian Picnic took place yesterday at Caledonia Park, an immense crowd of persons going out to enjoy the fun. There were sports peculiar to "Auld Scotia," the wild music of the bagpipes, dancing, eating, drinking, and a pleasant time generally.

The *Journal* announces, in its city columns, that it is proposed to raise a fund for some man's family, and send him in the *Graphic* balloon to represent Chicago. By all means let the *Journal* man go. There is no newspaper man in town better prepared to depart this life, and none who can be better spared.

The voice of the double-barreled shot-gun will be heard on the prairie to-day. Pot-hunters and sportsmen will be abroad after prairie chickens, partridge, deer, wild turkeys, pheasants, and waterfowl, the close season for such game having expired yesterday. Quail, however, must not be popped at until the 1st of October.

A West Madison street horse-doctor, with a decided leaning towards lexicography, hangs out a sheet of tin, describing himself as a "hippo-pathologist." When a hackman calls upon him complaining that his horse has the botts, he faints away, and can only be brought to by rubbing down with a Webster's unabridged.

The non-sectarian cemetery, recently laid out at Haas' Park, will be dedicated to-morrow, the address being delivered by F. Lachner, of this city. The relatives and friends of the deceased whom they may wish to bury there will be at perfect liberty to use any religious ceremonies they deem proper, or none at all.

The body of the late G. L. Pierce, Master Mechanic of the Peninsular Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and a prominent member of the Excelsior Lodge, Freeport Masons, and of the Escanaba Lodge, who died at Escanaba on Monday last, was brought to Chicago yesterday morning, for interment at Graceland Cemetery.

The *Evening Mail* has been publishing a series of articles casting serious imputations on the honesty and efficiency of the detective force of this city. While the accusations are based to a great extent on the statements of convicts, which should be taken with a grain of allowance, perhaps an investigation would do no harm, especially as there has not been an investigation in town for a week.

The Desplaines camp-meeting begins on Wednesday next. Superintendent Hobart has ordered the Barrington accommodation-train to stop at the grounds, as there are already eight or ten families living there. Better preparations have been made this year for the convenience of those who wish to board than before. It is suggested that the sinking of an artesian well would secure a better quality of water than is now available.

A man who left the city on last night's express of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad claims to have been robbed of his pocketbook, containing $75 in money, and his railroad ticket. He says that when the train stopped at the Burlington crossing five men jumped on board and crowded against him, but he did not become aware of his having been robbed until the conductor demanded his ticket. The railroad officials think he told this story to get a free ride.

The postal cards are being extensively used in this city. One million five hundred thousand have been received, and of these a million and a half have been disposed of. On the morning of the 5th of this month a million were received by the Post Office authorities, and on that day nearly 600,000 were sold. Almost all these were taken by business men for circulars, who send them, duly printed, to the Post-Office by the box-full. Notwithstanding the increase of work which the cards must cause, no addition to the Post-Office staff has been found necessary.

The friends of the late Marquis Aymard de Belloy will be pleased to learn that at a meeting of the City Council of Etrepagny, Department of the Ene, France, held on the 23d of May last, an announcement was made of the death of the Marquis, which news sadly impressed the members, who, in consideration of the services rendered by Mr. de Belloy to the City of Etrepagny during her last trials, unanimously passed resolutions of regret, and commissioned the Mayor to be the interpreter of these sentiments to his widow, the Marchioness A. de Belloy, and children.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Roobin Cleveland in the Chair. Commissioners Wright and Sheridan were also present. Officer Louis Looger was discharged from the force for absenting himself from duty without permission. Oeson D. Brown, G. D. Holm, and John F. Krogh, candidates for the Fire Department, were appointed full members. The report of the Fire Marshal for the month of July was presented, setting forth the following facts: The total number of fires was 37; false alarms, 3; valuation of buildings and contents, $376,285; loss on buildings, $7,855; loss on goods, $7,875; total loss, $15,730; total insurance, $145,050; insurance over loss, $123,175. The causes of fire were as follows: Carelessness, 8; lamp explosions, 7; incendiary, 10; spontaneous combustion, 4; sparks from chimneys, 2; overheating chimney, 1; overheating furnace, 1; unknown, 4.

A Mr. Hoetzel, living in the three-story building No. 74 East Indiana street, while in a somnambulistic state, essayed to jump, at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, from his room in the third story upon the roof of a house adjacent. The distance from house to house is six feet, while to the pathwalk it is thirty feet. Mr. Hoetzel tried to make the short jump, and missed his footing, falling heavily upon the sidewalk, which gave way beneath the sudden shock and had the effect of waking the jumper. Finding himself clad in exceedingly simple and by no means superfluous attire, Mr. Hoetzel rushed for the door of his house and clamored for admittance. He obtained it, and was soon once more wrapped in slumber. Strange to say, but little damage was sustained by the somnambulist, a few slight bruises being the only evidences of harm resulting from a fall which, in a majority of cases, would cause fatal results. Mr. Hoetzel is addicted to somnambulism, having once before made a successful jump from the roof of his house without suffering to any extent in consequence.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: For some time past a man named Henry C. King has been canvassing the city to obtain subscriptions for a paper published at Chicagoo called the *Fireside Friend*, of which he is the general agent, and giving chromos as premiums to those taking subscriptions. He employed about twenty men to canvass the city as sub-agents. On Sunday he made an appointment with his agents to meet him Monday morning at 10 o'clock, but on Sunday night he suddenly disappeared. Last night about half-past 8 o'clock, Detectives Bligh, Gallagher, and Fritsche arrested one of the sub-agents, named W. H. Jones, at the United States Hotel, for obtaining money under false pretenses, and soon after arrested another named L. H. Knapp on the same charge. It seems that these two agents have been going around obtaining a half dollar here and a dollar there from poor persons, promising in return to give them a chromo called "Cute." In this way they obtained quite a large sum of money, but the detectives hearing of the matter put a stop to it by arresting them. Whether Mr. King has been doing our citizens up in the same style we are not able to state, but his sudden disappearance looks rather suspicious.

The Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday at noon reported the names of twenty-four gentlemen selected by them as a Committee of Arrangements and Reception for the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade, which will be held in this city, beginning on the 21st Oct. next. The following are the names of the gentlemen selected: C. J. Davis, George Armour, Marshall Field, J. W. Preston, Edson Keith, Howard Priestly, C. M. Henderson, Anson Stager, W. M. Egan, J. H. McVicker, W. N. Brainard, S. A. Kent, J. B. Hobbs, Thomas Wight, D. W. Irwin, Daniel A. Jones, S. M. Moore, J. H. Bowen, Alexander Murison, Joseph F. Armour, John C. Dore, V. A. Turpin, H. A. Towner, Franklin McVeagh. Delegates—A. M. Wright, George M. Howe, N. K. Fairbank, E. W. Blatchford, George C. Walker, William E. Doggett, W. F. Coolbaugh.

CHICAGO.

From the Insurance Age (New York.)

We have been to Chicago. We have gazed upon the untold glories of the marvelous Garden City. We have looked long and earnestly for the sackcloth and ashes, in which we had heard its people sat and mourned, but we found neither sackcloth nor ashes, nor a people idle enough to mourn. We looked long and intently for its miles of blackened waste, its numberless blocks of charred and ruined palaces, but save the blistered walls and ruins of the old Court-House, and here and there a monumental wall of dingy brick or stone, few evidences of the dire disaster of twenty-two months ago could be seen, at least in the business portion of the city, and even thoughts of these were swallowed up in contemplation of the wondrous results of the energy, enterprise, and indomitable pluck of the miracle workers of this immortal Phenix of the West.

To *do* Chicago, and describe what we saw, is beyond the power of the Man of the *Age*. Never before did we so fully realize that truth is stranger than fiction, nor feel that, should we dress the steadfast Goddess of Truth in all her soberest robes, in our attempt to tell of Chicago's gorgeous palaces of trade and art, her wondrous temples, her lordly mansions, of her numberless hives of industry, we could never hope for patient listeners or ready believers. Yet Chicago is all that we shall say of it, and more. It needs no fictitious bolstering. Standing at the head of Lake Michigan, whose waters now mingle continuously with the great Father of Waters, it commands a commerce whose past growth is without parallel, and whose future increase is beyond estimate. A very Queen, whose throne is at the head of the grandest chain of lakes in the world, she stands proudly, and earth and water lay their treasures at her feet. The superabundant products of the boundless West are brought to her gates by thousands of breathing iron monsters, whose heavy, labored tread, over paved roads of steel, are heard on every side, and thousands of capacious steamers and staunch, white-winged coursers, laden with her accumulated stores, are constantly winging their way over the waters of the great lakes to the waiting millions on the shores of the Atlantic.

Chicago is all this, and the half is not yet told. The average Gothamite, who has never visited the West and drank in the inspiring draughts of knowledge that come to him from a contemplation of its extent and the boundlessness of its resources, is apt to settle down into the belief that Chicago is only a moderately respectable backwoods town in point of size, and the thought of a comparsson with our own great metropolis never enters into his calculations. He cannot realize that it has compactly built streets as long as from the Battery to Harlem, and that its population is nearly one-half as large as that of our city. He cannot realize that only twenty-two months ago a portion of this city (in which was included the entire business portion), covering an area equal to all below Eighth street in our city, was swept away in a few hours, and that now the path of the destroyer can scarcely be traced. Nor can we. Its growth and the character of its improvements absolutely confound us. Its streets and marts of commerce are as busy as ours; its blocks of buildings rival the best blocks on our own Broadway, in point of strength, durability, and architectural beauty, while its mammoth hotels throw our own boasted models of comfort and elegance far into the shade, not only in point of size and beauty, but in the taste, richness, and style of their finish and appointments.

On every side one's admiration is challenged by the displays of architectural genius and artistic skill, and, as we pass from street to street, beneath the shadows of the lofty marble piles, we are lost in wonder and amazement at the rapidity with which the work has been accomplished. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lavishly spread out to improve and beautify the city, and the purse is still open. Every man, woman, and child seems working for Chicago's good, and they know no desire, no love, no hope not centered in the future greatness of their own beloved city. Each adds his mite to the huge wave of energy and enterprise that goes sweeping with resistless force through her busy streets and avenues, and none shall stay its course. North, south, east and west, with giant stride she is extending her borders, and men with capital, who can appreciate the boundless extent of her resources and foresee her future greatness, are pouring in their wealth to give to her additional strength and vigor, and add to the material prosperity and happiness of her people.

We dare not put on record our predictions of the Chicago of the future, but we unhesitatingly say that the Chicago of to-day is the grandest monument of human energy, enterprise, pluck, and bold determination that the world ever saw.

March onward, O peerless city of the West, for destiny has marked thee Empress of that broad domain, and her wooded plains and fertile prairies, peopled by teeming millions of thy loving subjects, will ever pay willing tribute to thee.

How Toads Feed.

From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

A gentleman in this city has a well-grown toad in his garden which is disposed to be quite tame and sociable. Recently, he threw it a stout piece of cooked ham, about half the weight of the ugly reptile. The creature eyed it wistfully, then stretching itself at full length on the ground began gradually to crawl (not jump) toward the meat. It would move an inch or two, then wink its eyes and lick its chops in the most curious manner, evidently meditating an attack. When about half a foot from the object, suddenly, quick as thought it pounced upon it and then leaped back as rapidly. This attack and retreat was repeated several times, until satisfied that it had vanquished its inert antagonist, the toad seized the meat, and, with a tremendous effort, gulped it down. Other bits of bacon were laid before it, but the creature, surfeited with its repast, took no notice of them. The toad is not very choice as to the quality of its food. The writer has seen one seize and swallow buckshot after buckshot as it rolled toward it, until weighed down with the load it bore further motion became impossible.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Doors Open at 7:15. Performance commences at 8. Pronounced approval of the new company. Every night and Saturday matinee, Lester Wallack's popular drama,

The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

Mrs. Thomas Barry, W. R. Floyd, J. O'Neil, Milton Rainford, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Stoneall, Miss Young, Mrs. LeGros, Miss Marble in the cast.

Beautiful scenery, mountings, and appointments.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thursday, Aug. 14, every evening and Saturday Matinee, last performances of

DIVORCE

With its Powerful Caste, Chaste and Elegant Scenery, and Magnificent Mounting.

Monday, Aug. 18, an original dramatization of Wilkie Collins'

NEW MAGDALEN,

Which will be produced with all the brilliant accessories peculiar to this Theatre.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Saturday Matinee, last performances of T. GRATTAN RIGGS in the great Irish drama,

SHIN FANE.

Monday next—Miss MARIAN MORDAUNT.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,560 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR.

CHICAGO ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 18.

THE

SENSATION OF THE AGE!

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT TRAVELING

WORLD'S FAIR,

Three Times Larger than Ever,

CONSISTING OF

Museum,

MENAGERIE,

CARAVAN, HIPPODROME,

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

National Portrait Gallery, Hall of Classic Statuary, Mechanics and Fine Arts,

GARDEN OF

ZOOLOGY AND ORNITHOLOGY,

AND

Dan Castello's, Sig. Sebastian's and Mons. D'Atalie's

GRAND TRIPLE INTERNATIONAL

Equestrian and Hippodramatic Exposition.

THREE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPES

And three separate and distinct Arenic, Circus, and Spectacular Rings, seen by the whole audience simultaneously, in one Colossal Pavilion, large enough to seat comfortably 14,000 persons, to which is added this season a wooden structure, in the style of the old Roman Amphitheatre, erected in advance of the arrival of the Company, with capacity for 5,000 reserved seats, overlooking the entire Coliseum and performance of the Hippodrome.

The Grand Street Pageant,

With its Three Silver Cornet Bands, as it appeared on Broadway, New York, where it was witnessed by Hundreds of Thousands of delighted and entranced spectators, will start from the Pavilion Grounds at 8 o'clock a. m. on Monday (the first day of Exhibition), and parade upon the principal streets. Remember that so magnificent and original a display may be seen BUT ONCE IN A LIFETIME. It is a sight so Gorgeous and Grand as to be worthy

A JOURNEY OF ONE HUNDRED MILES!

This Colossal Exhibition, absolutely

Ten Times Larger than any Other Show,

WILL EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO

FOR ONE WEEK,

Commencing Monday, Aug. 18, 1873,

On the Corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts.

Two Exhibitions on Monday, at 2 and 7 p. m., and Three Grand and Full Performances upon each succeeding day, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m.

Admission....50 cents.
Children under 9 years....25 cents.
Reserved Coliseum Seats....75 cents.

TO THE ENTIRE TWENTY SHOWS.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Will contain the largest and most magnificent representative specimens of the whole Animal Kingdom, the most conspicuous of which are

LIVING SEA LIONS,

Four Asiatic and African Elephants, sixteen White Sacred or Two-humped Bactrian and Arabian Camels and Dromedaries, Babylonian Lions, Bengal Tigers, Vlacke Varks, two magnificent Giraffes, Giant Black Rhinoceros, Marine Monsters, Birds, Beasts, and Reptiles from every clime and of every species, making a grand total of upwards of 1,500 Rare Specimens, 160 Magnificent Animal Cages, Vans, etc., etc.

Among the Museum Curiosities will be exhibited three times daily Prof. FABER'S wonderful

TALKING MACHINE,

which sings, laughs, and talks in all languages, and for the exclusive use of which Mr. Barnum, for six months, pays $20,000. Also the Fiji Cannibals, Modoc, and Digger Indians, the celebrated Albino What-is-it? Giants, Dwarfs, Bearded Girl, No-armed Boy, curious Phenomena and Freaks of Nature. Also,

A National Portrait Gallery,

CONTAINING

100 LIFE-SIZE OIL PAINTINGS,

Of all the Presidents, Statesmen, Military Heroes, Kings, Queens, Potentates, and Celebrities; Prof. Rogers' group of

CLASSIC AND HISTORIC STATUARY,

Bohemian Glass-Blowers,

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LEGAL.

Assignee's or Trustee's Notice of Appointment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of Jacob L. Stone, Bankrupt.

To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Alfred Hadlock, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of Jacob L. Stone, of Elgin, in the County of Kane, in said District; and who was, to wit, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by District Court of said District.

Dated at Elgin, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1873.

A. HADLOCK, Assignee.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, August 15, 1873.

Our dispatches this morning rehearse the comments of a number of the leading newspapers of Iowa upon the Anti-Monopolist Convention at DesMoines. All parties are represented in these expressions of opinion, which will show fully and fairly how the action of the farmers is regarded from different points of view.

One of the many practical advantages the farmers may expect to derive from association has been illustrated by the action of the farmers of Champaign County. They have obtained a license from the State to act in a corporate capacity, and this week have sent to market nineteen car-loads of their corn, on which they expect to save $500. They mean to ship their whole crop in this way. Their plan of co-operation also includes the erection of a storehouse.

The Harvest Home picnic at Clinton yesterday was a great success, and was important, as developing the social side of the Farmers' Movement, which, beyond the pleasure such festivities always carry with them, will be sure to accelerate their political action, by teaching them to know each other better and like each other more. Nearly three thousand farming people were in attendance, who enjoyed themselves as people usually do at picnics, and then listened to addresses from Gov. Beveridge, ex-Gov. Palmer, Gen. J. C. Black, and others. Gov. Beveridge alluded to the angry temper in which some persons were discussing the railroad question, and to the talk of violence. This he deprecated, and said that if it were necessary he would use all the power of the State to suppress any disorderly movements.

A new witness in the Tichborne case turns up at Springfield, in this State. He was the real Sir Roger's riding-teacher and daily companion when Sir Roger, then a young man, was stationed with his regiment at Cahir Barracks, Ireland, and feels sure he can tell whether the claimant is what he pretends to be. His name is John Crowley, and he is a well-known veterinary surgeon of Springfield, and is vouched for as a man of high character and intelligence. Should Mr. Whalley, the English member of Parliament who is now in New York collecting funds and testimony, really want to have it settled whether or not his client is Sir Roger Tichborne, let him take Mr. Crowley back to London with him; but it is to be hoped that the English lawyers will not insist on another Tichborne trial to determine whether Mr. Crowley is the person he claims to be.

Lord Dufferin's reply to the memorial of the Opposition, praying him not to prorogue Parliament, reviews the position of the Government with regard to the whole matter. The proclamation issued some time ago, crippling the Parliamentary investigation by withdrawing its power to administer oaths, was issued on the authority of the law advisers of the Crown in England. The Canadian Cabinet were not responsible for it. He says that notice of the proposed prorogation was given when Parliament adjourned. No substantial objection was made to it then, and, in consequence, a large number of members did not return. If he had not prorogued Parliament, he saw no other course open than to dismiss his Ministry; and to do this while the accusations were untried would be a prejudgment of their guilt.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* and some other papers want to know who is Mr. F., the gentleman who took leave to deny very explicitly the supposed communication of Oakes Ames to Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, as vouched for by the editor of *Harper's Weekly*, wherein it is made to appear that Mr. Ames confessed that he had been guilty of perjury as well as slander in respect to the "S. C. or bearer" check for $1,200. The *Journal* pretends to regard Mr. F. a myth. Our reply is, that, when Gen. Clinton B. Fisk comes to the front (he has not done so yet), Mr. F. will come to the front and meet him. Meanwhile, the authority for the story that Oakes Ames, shortly before his death, acknowledged that he had committed perjury, rests with *Harper's Weekly*, which, according to the *Journal*, is a sheet much given to "boot-licking." For our own part, we wish that we might never hear of the Ames-Colfax controversy again. It makes no difference to anybody, except Mr. Colfax, whether he had the $1,200 check or not, and with him the difference is only a sentimental one. In escaping from the charge, he only goes out of the Ames frying-pan into the Nesbitt fire.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, and breadstuffs were active and higher. Mess pork was dull and a shade easier, at $15.90@16.00 cash or seller September. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at 7¾@8c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 7⅞@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9⅝c for short middles, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and steady at 4½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and a shade firmer at 93c per gallon. Flour was strong and quiet. Wheat was active, and 1c higher on options, closing at $1.21 cash, $1.18¼ seller the month, and $1.12¼ seller September. Corn was active and ⅜c higher, closing at 40c cash and seller September. Oats were more active, and a shade firmer, closing at 27⅝@27¾c cash, 27½c seller the month, and 26¼c seller October. Rye was quiet and 5c higher, being strong at 65c. Barley was excited, and 6c higher on the September option, which closed at $1.01. Hogs were fairly active, but lower, light grades selling at 5c and heavy at 10c decline. Closing prices were $4.30@4.90. Cattle were dull and weak. Sheep were steady.

The cotton-spinners of Manchester, England, are beginning to grow indignant because American cotton does not come up to the requisite standard of purity. One of them writes to the Manchester *Examiner*, complaining that he recently took a fair sample out of each bale of a small lot of American cotton, purchased at 6¼d a pound, and, having "scutched" it, found that in 100 lbs there were 59 lbs of sand and 41 lbs of cotton. A second trial of some of the worst cotton in the lot proved a loss of 67½ per cent. The charge is a serious one, but it would be still more serious if it were not a conceded fact that adulteration of almost every exportable article is a common practice in England. At present, the courts of that country are busily engaged in the trial of suits against all sorts of dealers in provisions and groceries for adulteration. The English, therefore, can hardly expect to monopolize the business.

Mr. E. Emery, of the Peoria *Transcript*, was Collector of Internal Revenue in his district in 1868. While acting in this capacity, the Peoria distillers placed $13,000 on deposit in his hands to secure the purchase of the Tice meters. Subsequently these meters were abandoned, and the distillers brought suit in the Circuit Court of the State to recover their money. No one appearing to defend in this court, judgment was obtained for $12,400 in favor of the plaintiffs (the distillers), and a perpetual injunction was issued restraining Emery from paying the money to Tice or his agents. Emery then paid over the money to the attorney for the distillers. Meanwhile Judge Doolittle had brought suit in the United States District Court for Tice against Emery to recover the money. Emery appeared and detailed the history of the other suit, but Judge Blodgett, notwithstanding, issued an order that Emery should pay the money into his Court. Emery claims that he can't do this, as he has already paid over the money on the order of the State Court. The question of jurisdiction arises, and Emery wants to know whether Judge Blodgett will arrest him if he fails to pay the money into his Court within the alloted time. He probably will, unless Emery can give a good reason for not complying with the order. It is for Judge Blodgett to decide whether the reason is a good one or not. This is certainly a case arising under the laws of the United States. Emery himself seems to have had a suspicion that the case properly came within the jurisdiction of the United States Court, as he obtained an indemnifying bond from the distillers holding him harmless against any suits Tice might bring.

The country is familiar with the first Syndicate, the one in '72, when Mr. Boutwell sold $130,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds to a combination of brokers, accepting their checks for the money, and depositing the same with the drawers for three months without interest. Treated as a compensation for exchanging old for new bonds, he paid them, in addition to the one-half of 1 per cent allowed by law, three months' interest on the 6 per cent bonds which they were to surrender. All this was illegal, not only without authority of law, but against the prohibition of law, yet a pliant committee of the House of Representatives approved Mr. Boutwell's theory, that the end justified the means, even if the latter were illegal. We have now the second Syndicate, and it turns out that this is worse than the first one. On the 1st of March, 1873, the Syndicate subscribed for $50,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, contracting to deliver in exchange therefor an equal amount of 6 per cent on the 1st of June, the Syndicate to receive the interest on both series of bonds for the three months. But it seems the Syndicate were not able to deliver the 6 per cents at the end of the three months, so the Secretary of the Treasury extended the time to the 30th of July, giving them five months. Thus the original illegal act of Mr. Boutwell has been improved upon by his successor, and the present Syndicate enjoys five months' interest where the first one had three months. Thus does a bad precedent grow in its evil consequences. The present Secretary may well say that, if his predecessor could sell $50,000,000 of bonds on three months' credit without interest, he is equally justified in selling the same amount on five months' credit, and if five months, why not seven, ten, or twelve months?

THE DES MOINES CONVENTION.

The Anti-Monopolists of Iowa, who nominated a State ticket at Des Moines on Wednesday, have this in common with the People's Party which was organized in Ohio a couple of weeks ago: Absolute repudiation of both the Republican and Democratic parties as having outlived their usefulness and their decency. The expression of both Conventions on this point was unmistakable. They both look forward to an entirely new and independent political organization as the only remedy for the abuses and corruption of the time. Republicans and Democrats do not come together in the way of a temporary compromise to secure some immediate object, but they have earnestly gone to work for a long pull and a strong pull to reform a vitiated political status, for which both the old parties are about equally responsible. They are no longer Republicans or Democrats, but anti-monopolists and anti-corruptionists,—a People's Party. In Iowa, the Democratic party is entirely suppressed. The resolutions of the Convention are as severe upon the Democratic organization as upon the Republican, and *vice versa*. The gentleman nominated for Governor has been a Republican in times past, and their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor has been a Democrat; but nothing appears in the proceedings of the Convention to indicate that former political associations exercised any influence on the nominations one way or another. An effort which was made to ascertain the political complexion of the Convention, according to the old division in parties, was voted down. This action was a notice to the world that the new party was neither Democratic nor Republican in its component parts. The dead past was utterly ignored, left to bury its own dead issues, and a policy was outlined for the future which is likely to enlist the co-operation of all men who act with a political party rather for the sake of what it is to accomplish than for the sake of the party itself.

It is a matter of secondary consequence whether or not the Anti-Monopolists of Iowa succeed in electing their State ticket next fall. It is not probable, from the present outlook, that they can do this. Iowa has been a Republican stronghold for twenty years. The majority at the Presidential election last year was over 60,000, and it has averaged more than 40,000 for a number of years. All the offices, Federal and State, and nearly all the local places, are in the hands of the Republicans. It would be too much to expect that the new movement should overcome this vast majority with its ubiquitous machinery at the very first election. But the funeral obsequies of the Democratic party will have been held in that State, and that is the first and most imperative need of the future. The Anti-Monopolists will undoubtedly succeed in securing the control of many of the local offices and of electing a fair proportion if not a majority of the Legislature.

The platform adopted by the Convention is a strong one, and, with a single exception, practical and to the point. We have already expressed the opinion that it is impracticable to regulate railroad rates by State legislation, and we are not now prepared to dissent from this view. The attempt is likely to be made in Iowa, however, whether the Republican party or the Anti-Monopolists succeed, and we shall have an opportunity of watching its operations in a State more favorable than Illinois. The platform in every other respect is admirable in matter and ringing in tone. It demands a repeal of the tariff on salt, iron, lumber, cotton and woolen fabrics, and a reduction of the whole tariff system to a revenue basis. On the score of monopoly, there is little difference between extorting money from the people to pay dividends on watered stock and extorting money to protect a certain class of capitalists from competition. The repeal of the Salary bill and the refunding of the grab is put in the shape of a demand which should teach the office-holders that they are the servants and not the masters of the people. Reservation of the public domain for actual settlers is favored as the surest means of preventing land-grabs, and the fairest form of distribution. Strict construction of the Constitution, greater freedom in banking, and rigid accountability of all public officers are cardinal principles of the platform. Finally, there is an invitation to all men, whatever their business or vocation may be, and entirely regardless of past political views, to join the movement against "The corrupt Tammany steal, the Credit Mobilier fraud, the Congressional salary swindle, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, Congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, defrauded the country, and impoverished the people." This is the key-note of the new campaign, whether it be in Iowa, in Ohio, or in any other part of the country.

The nominations made by the Iowa Anti-Monopolists appear to be in keeping with their declaration of principles. Mr. Jacob G. Vale, of Van Buren County, has never been prominent in politics, is a practical farmer, and President of a projected railroad to run from Cedar Rapids to St. Louis, which is to be built by the people along the line, and starts out with the agreement to subject itself to legislative control. Mr. Fred O'Donnell lives in Dubuque, was a member of the last Iowa Legislature, and the author of the bill to regulate rates of tranportation, which was defeated by the casting vote of the present Lieutenant-Governor. Whether these gentlemen can overcome the enormous Republican majority in the State or not, they will always bear the distinction of having led the first vigorous independent movement in Iowa towards political freedom.

THE CANADIAN TURMOIL.

The proceedings in Canada at the meeting of the Dominion Parliament are so revolutionary in their character that they can hardly fail to attract special attention in England, and to create new excitement in all parts of the Dominion. The public are already familiar with the alleged bribery of the Dominion Ministry generally, and of no less than four of the Ministers personally. The charge rests upon written statements of Sir Hugh Allan and G. W. McMullen, and upon certain receipts given to them for the money, the whole having been made public by Mr. McMullen. When these accusations were made, the Opposition proposed a Parliamentary investigation, but, under the direction of the Ministry, the majority voted this down. Subsequently, on motion of the Ministers, and at the suggestion, it is believed, of Lord Dufferin himself, a committee was appointed, which fixed the first week in July to begin the investigation. In the meantime, the English Government, in the exercise of its revisory power, disallowed and rejected so much of the authority given to this Committee as empowered them to examine witnesses on oath; so, when the Committee met in July, it was a question whether they would go on and take unsworn testimony or not, and the Ministerialists on the Committee, being in the majority, decided to take no testimony. This sharp practice in having the power to examine witnesses on oath taken away from the Committee, and then using the want of such power as an excuse for not taking any testimony, however successful in defeating the investigation, had the effect of intensifying public feeling throughout the Dominion. Parliament had adjourned to meet on Aug. 13, and, in anticipation of their action on the subject of the investigation, it was suggested through the Ministerial press that Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, would adjourn Parliament on the day of its meeting, and would appoint a Royal Commission to make the investigation. This Commission, being selected by the Ministers, will naturally be selected for the purpose of declaring the Ministry innocent. The Governor-General, however, as late as Aug. 8, in a speech delivered at Halifax, held out the idea that he would be governed by the wishes of Parliament. In that speech he said:

> My only guiding star in the conduct and maintenance of my official relations with your public men is the Parliament of Canada. I, gentlemen, believe in Parliament, no matter which way it votes, and to those men alone whom the deliberate will of the Confederate Parliament of the Dominion may assign to me as my responsible advisers can I give my confidence.

This assurance gave great encouragement to the Opposition, and, when Parliament assembled on the 13th, Mr. Mackenzie, leader of the Opposition, as a matter of privilege, proposed a resolution in the Commons, and while speaking thereon was interrupted by the Speaker, who declared that he had received a command from the Governor-General for the Commons to attend in the Senate Chamber, where the representative of the Crown was about to prorogue Parliament. The Speaker then put on his official cocked hat, and, preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod, or whatever his name is, and followed by the Ministerial members, left the Chamber. The Opposition members, who are figured up as now constituting a majority of the Commons, declined attendance at the prorogation, and, later in the day, held meetings in which they expressed their opinions somewhat freely.

The theory of the British Government is, that the Commons represent the country, and that, when the Commons express their opinion in opposition to the Ministry, the Crown must respect it, either by a change of Ministers or by an appeal to the country in the election of a new Parliament. There have been times in the history of the English Government when the Crown has prorogued Parliament to avoid hostile legislation, and there have been times when there was no Parliament at all, the King ruling without one. But such times have passed away, and it has now become a fixed principle of the British Government that the Ministry is directly responsible to the Commons. No British Minister at this day would dare defy public opinion by proroguing Parliament in order to defeat an investigation into the alleged bribery of the Ministry or of any Minister. In fact, no British Minister would be tolerated in office one hour who objected to any scrutiny of his official acts, and especially of a charge of corruption. An attempt to do in England what has been done in Canada would produce a revolution. The whole English people would resent it in stentorian tones. Lord Dufferin holds office in Canada from the British Ministry, and the latter are therefore responsible for his conduct. They cannot shift this responsibility, and must either avow or disavow it, and in either case must be responsible to the British Commons. In the meantime, the British Parliament will not meet until next winter, and in the interval the Commission appointed by the Governor-General of Canada will have reported. That report, it is fair to assume, will whitewash the Ministry, and the British Government will, perhaps, accept that as a justification of Lord Dufferin's extraordinary proceeding.

But will the people of Canada accept that report? The Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until after that report is made, when it will be again called. In the meantime, Canada will be in a ferment of excitement. The entire proceeding is so opposed to British notions of responsible government, that it is probable that the Parliament when it meets, some months hence, will be even more excited than it was on Wednesday last, and that it will turn out that in point of fact all the Ministry have gained is a delay of the great exposure, delay of the vote of want of confidence, and delay in their dismissal from office.

It is but proper to state that there is a strong feeling on the part of the British Ministry in favor of the present Canadian Ministry. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Canadian Premier, was a member of the Joint Commission that negotiated the Treaty of Washington. The money accepted from Allan is said to have been used in electing a majority in Parliament to ratify that part of the treaty relating to Canada. So far as the British Ministry dare go, they will support their friends in Canada; but such a proceeding as that which Lord Dufferin carried through on Wednesday last is one that is not likely to be more popular in England than it will be in Canada.

ANN ELIZA AGAIN.

As the preliminaries of the divorce suit of Ann Eliza Young from the Prophet begin to develop themselves, it is apparent that Ann Eliza is a very fickle woman, and that the sympathy which she has created in her effort to escape from polygamy has been wasted upon a very unworthy object. It now appears from the statements of one of her own counsel, Judge Hagan, made to the correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and which we give upon his authority, that the divorce suit was originally one of the phases in a contest between Mormonism and Methodism. The Rev. Mr. Stratton, formerly of Portland, Ore., is a Methodist minister in Salt Lake City. Ann Eliza thinks a great deal of Stratton, and, taking advantage of this fact, Mr. Stratton determined to convert her and pluck her like a brand from the burning. He commenced operations by urging her to bring this suit, and, after long demurring, he prevailed upon a law firm in that city to undertake the case. Ann Eliza finally consented to leave her fractional section of Mr. Young, and the lawyers began in earnest. It was necessary that the suit should be brought in the name of her next friend, as the law does not recognize the right of the wife to sue her husband in chancery. The lawyers, therefore, suggested that the Rev. Mr. Stratton should put his name on the bill, but, after getting Ann Eliza into the scrape, he hadn't pluck enough to help her out. Accordingly, the name of Gen. Maxwell, who is in the Land Office, was inserted. As soon as this was done, however, the lawyers lost track of Ann Eliza, nor did Stratton drop in, as was his wont, to confer with them. Her counsel then began to look about them, and they found that Ann Eliza, instead of coming to them, was visiting the Rev. Mr. Stratton, and not only Ann Eliza, but Ann Eliza's father and mother, and H. B. Clawson, who is married to two or three of Brigham's daughters, and is, therefore, two or three sons-in-law of Ann Eliza. The lawyers began to scent a compromise, but Ann Eliza denied there was anything of the kind going on. The lawyers, however, could not understand this sudden intimacy of Ann Eliza, her father and mother, Clawson, and other Mormons, if Stratton was really trying to convert her over to Methodism. So the lawyers put their heads together and determined to find out what was in the wind. One day they met her and informed her that they thought they would withdraw from the case, inasmuch as the retaining fee was a very shadowy one, and it was a great vexation at best. This exactly suited Ann Eliza, and away she went to see Stratton in the best of spirits. The lawyers then knew that she had compromised with Brigham, and that night informed her and Stratton that they had not withdrawn from the suit and didn't intend to. Ann Eliza's spirits fell forty degrees at once, but Stratton consoled her as best he could, and went to see the lawyers. Meanwhile, the latter received authentic information that she had compromised with the Prophet through Stratton for $5,000 down and $10,000 in ninety days. Maxwell was very blunt with Mr. Stratton, and said: "She can settle the case, so far as she is concerned, for two bits, if she wants to, but she can't settle it for me, I'll be d—d if she can. I am a party to the suit, and the law makes her counsel parties to it, and I don't propose to go back on them."

There the matter stands. Ann Eliza has compromised the suit, and don't want to get divorced, and the lawyers haven't compromised, and are going to divorce her any way, if they can. Ann Eliza has made a beautiful muddle of it, and deserves to lose the $15,000 for which she has bargained to stay in polygamy, as she probably will. If the Court should grant a decree of divorce, then the Prophet will get mad, and won't pay her, of course. If it should refuse to grant a decree, then there is no necessity for the Prophet to pay it, for she will still be Ann Eliza Young, No. 17. The romance of the case of Ann Eliza begins to dissipate in view of the $15,000 compromise. The public will dismiss at once the sympathy which it has heretofore expended upon her, and will be inclined to regard Ann Eliza as a hard ticket. The most inscrutable thing in the whole case, however, is, why the Prophet should be willing to pay $15,000 to keep Ann Eliza when he has got a house full of wives, especially after discovering Ann Eliza's little game in bringing the suit. One would naturally suppose he would jump at the chance of getting rid of her, and would never miss her, considering the amount of wife he has got on hand, and his own venerable condition.

THE PAPER TAX.

The *Paper Trade Reporter*, the organ of the paper-manufacturers of the United States, has an elaborate article on the tariff question as applied to that branch of American industry, showing that, in order to "even up" the paper interest to that of the other protected trades, the duty on foreign paper should be raised to 40 per cent. The present duty is 25 per cent, and under this inadequate duty the *Reporter* tells us that millions of copies of the New York *Tribune*, filled with Protectionist arguments, are scattered over the country printed on paper imported from Belgium! This is certainly a grievance. The drift of the *Reporter's* article, however, is not in the direction of higher duties, but rather of an abandonment of the protective system. It says:

> A legislation of compromises and sentiment and so-called reciprocal benefits and favors is unsound, vicious, partial, and as a natural consequence always corrupt and tyrannical. If all interests are equally helped, they all might just as well not be helped at all, for in sitting down to play a game with counters it makes no difference whether they are valuable or worthless so long as all are helped alike. If all the interests of a nation make double profits, the effect is precisely the same as if all made half profit. If we make and use only iron, sugar, wool, flour, and paper, each at a dollar a pound is precisely the same as each at a cent a pound, and there would not be the slightest gain in raising them all to a hundred dollars a pound. But the legislation that professes to look after the welfare of all interests is always engineered by majorities, and these majorities are always on the side of the stronger interests; therefore the stronger an interest is the more laws are enacted in its favor, and the weaker it is the more it is oppressed. And this is so obvious, proceeding from the law that men invariably abuse power, and especially power for whose abuse they cannot be held accountable, that it is a continual wonder to thinking men that the pretense of trade philanthropy and benevolence, or of the mutual conservation of interests, should ever be allowed to enter legislative bodies where an irresponsible majority must necessarily rule, and in the process of class legislation destroy one interest for the benefit of another.

The duties which really oppress the paper-manufacturer, taxing the articles which he has to use, are these:

> Alum, taxed 60 cents per 100 pounds, equals 30 per cent gold, nearly 35 per cent currency upon foreign cost.
>
> Brimstone in rolls, $10 per ton, gold. Hence, sulphuric acid costs the American paper-maker 2¼ cents per pound; the Englishman gets it for 1 cent; difference, 175 per cent.
>
> Caustic soda, 1½ cents per pound, gold; 25 per cent.
>
> Clay, $4.50 per ton; difference, 30 per cent.
>
> Soda ash, ¼ cent per pound, gold; difference, 10 per cent.
>
> Wire cloth, 31½ per cent iron, from 3 15-100 cents per 100 pounds to 31½ per cent; averages, 35 per cent.
>
> Felts, deckels, etc., average, 50 per cent.
>
> Fibres, 10 per cent.

The *Reporter* thinks that the newspapers of the United States are in a conspiracy against the paper mills, and that they will oppose every measure for their relief. On the contrary, we think that the newspapers generally will advocate the complete abolition of every one of these nasty, picayune duties, the relics of a semi-barbarous system of taxation. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has repeatedly advocated their repeal, and so have most of the leading journals of the West. The only reason why they haven't been repealed is that the paper-manufacturers themselves wouldn't help. They were wedded to the protective system, which, as the *Reporter* shows, is shedding their blood day by day. If they will now take hold and help, we promise that the press will not be backward in urging the repeal of all the taxes on knowledge.

We infer from the stirring speech made by Gov. Booth in San Francisco that the California people are becoming thoroughly aroused at the railroad abuses which they have suffered. Nowhere in this country have the people been bled by railroad rings to anything like the same extent as in California. They have been robbed of their lands; their State, and county, and municipal treasuries been depleted; politics has been run in the interest of construction rings; taxes have not only been imposed directly, but the people have been swindled even out of the stock that they subscribed and paid for. Gov. Booth says that ballot-boxes have been stuffed and returns altered to secure a certain subsidy. He believes that the people are under a sort of terrorism, unable to revolt against the despotism that oppresses them. Goat Island is the next objective point, and the monopolists are boastful in their confidence that they will get it. He speaks of Credit Mobilier and the Contract and Finance Company as "a twin birth of incestuous shame." The latter was to the Central Pacific what the former was to the Union Pacific, with the difference that its stealings were probably more enormous. California and its counties have paid out $30,000,000 in subsidies, and are paying out $105,000 annually in interest, to saddle all this misery upon the people. Yet the Company defies the State to collect its taxes, and defies the people to help themselves in the general extortion which it practices. Gov. Booth says that "There is not a piece or species of public property from the China Basin and Goat Island to all the broad acres of our national domain, from the remotest point in the mountains to the rolling waters of the rivers of the Plains, upon which some incipient or full-grown monopoly has not fixed its covetous eye, and does not hope to obtain through some kind of political corruption in bargain and sale." Query for the people: What are you going to do about it?

The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, was not singular in being inconsistent, but its inconsistencies are so glaring that they are worthy of notice. One of the leading resolutions was that "The National Administration demands continued confidence, and is entitled by its promotion of the best interests and prosperity of the nation to the earnest support of the people." Yet a subsequent resolution condemned salary-grabs in general, and demanded a repeal of the law which authorized the recent increase. Now good Republicans, such as they have in Pennsylvania, cannot be ignorant of the fact that the National Administration, which has met with their approval, was particularly active in securing the passage of the Salary bill, which has met with their condemnation. If they did not know this, they could not have been ignorant of the fact that the Salary bill became a law by the signature of the President, to secure which the bill offered him $100,000, and that he thereby assumed a responsibility equal to that of both Houses of Congress, which united in perpetrating the fraud. We assume that the Republicans, in their unqualified indorsement of Gen. Grant's Administration, also intended to approve of the Louisiana usurpation and the Fort Snelling swindle. Their action is one after Mr. Cameron's own heart. Another inconsistency, which will be equally apparent to most people, is the indorsement of the protective system in one place and an expression of sympathy with the farmers in another. The Iowa farmers, judging from their resolutions at Des Moines, will not regard this expression of sympathy as very sincere.

Dr. F. von Hofkendorff, a writer in the *Gegenwart*, has published an exhaustive article in that magazine to show that the Berlin University is rapidly decaying, contrary to the expectation of the managers and the Government, that, when Berlin became the Capital of the Empire, the other universities in the Fatherland would lose many students, who would be attracted to Berlin. Exactly the reverse has taken place. The other universities are thriving, and the Berlin University is losing ground. In the winter session of 1872-73, there were 1,918 matriculated students at Berlin. Of these 652 went away, leaving 1,266, to whom were added this session 324, so that the entire number is now but 1,590. Out of this total, the six old provinces of Prussia send 1,122, so that only 148, or not one-tenth of the whole, remain for the new and western provinces. At Leipsic, however, the increase has been very large. The figures for the last session show an attendance of 2,650, and this number has been increased during the present session to 2,720. The learned Doctor tries to account for the discrepancy by considerations of economy and of health, both physical and moral. Were he allowed to write the real cause, he might find it in the despotism which has its centre in Berlin.

There is one resolution in the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania which looks very much as though the Republican party there was opposed to any constitutional prohibition of special legislation. The demand is made, "emphatically and especially," that any provision which the Constitutional Convention may adopt in regard to special legislation shall be submitted to the people separately. There would be no occasion for this demand if the Republican party in the State did not propose to defeat the constitutional prohibition. The justice and protection assured by an abolition of special legislation are perfectly apparent to all honest and intelligent men. The advantage of a constitutional prohibition has been abundantly attested by the experience in this State. But political parties generally, and particularly in Pennsylvania, have thrived on special legislation, and are slow to give up the profits it affords.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There was a trifling error in the statement about the Ohio Constitutional Convention. It was in session eighty-seven days to Aug. 8, when a recess was taken to Dec. 2; and it has eaten up $62,981.71 of the appropriation. But the appropriation was $71,500, instead of $65,000, so that there is a balance of $8,518.29 left over for the bleak December days that will intervene before a new Legislature shall provide some more. The Convention is largely made up of "great constitutional lawyers," and has all its work yet to do.

—This platform, emanating from Iowa, is a model of brevity, if not of point:

> WHEREAS, We believe that when a man steals he is a thief; and
>
> WHEREAS, A majority of the politicians of *both parties* steal; now, therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That we are tired of being plundered.
>
> *Resolved*, That it is a good time for thieves to stand from under.

—George E. Pugh flings this handful of brickbats:

> I have been so provoked, lied about, and insulted by the present managers of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that I intend, as if it were the last act of my life, to give them a little instruction.
>
> Thieves, and liars, and rogues have possession of our Government—Federal, State, municipal.
>
> No State has suffered more than Kentucky, if we are to believe the reports of her own officers.
>
> Will there ever be a time, in the estimation of her brave citizens, that high ambition does not consist in killing or abusing colored men?

—The New York *Sun* prints a leading editorial in italics, as follows:

> *We learn from sources that are not likely to be mistaken that there is a deficit of ten millions of dollars or more in the cash in the Treasury of the United States.*

—The Philadelphia Councils (Republican) have just perpetrated anew the annual outrage of going through the list of convicts-at-large for the appointment of Inspectors of Election, to serve Oct. 14. Whereupon the Philadelphia *Age* says:

> An investigation of the robberies in the City Treasury would follow Widener's removal. The "Ring" know well they cannot stand that. They have stopped it in Councils and in the Courts, and will smother it again in a fraudulent ballot-box. If George Clymer and Benjamin Franklin rose from the dead to run for Sheriff and City Treasurer, and should be elected, the "Ring" Judges would return them defeated, by a large majority. It may be well to talk about a coming election, but what is really coming is a huge election fraud—and it is preparation to meet it that is needed. . . . Will the many submit to be ruled by the few—and by fraud? That is the question.

—The Rock Island *Union* (Administration) thinks the Democratic State tickets in Ohio and elsewhere "will have to be held up to be knocked down." Which is just what the Administration is doing.

—The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* supports Gov. Carpenter for re-election in Iowa, and yet says:

> If Ben Butler should succeed in manipulating the Massachusetts Republican Convention to his liking and secure the nomination for Governor, the Iowa resolution about "bad candidates" will be very popular in the Old Bay State this fall, and there wouldn't be much doubt as to the propriety of the application of the principle in that case either.

But suppose the *Hawk-Eye* first ascertain the Massachusetts opinion of Carpenter, and whether the Iowa rule be not most applicable at home. Whatever Ben Butler may be, *he* doesn't add deception to his misdeeds.

—The Ottumwa (Iowa) *Courier* discovers a movement among the men of Wapello County to go into politics this year, in earnest, and to "practice the use of hemp."

—Reform has been the patient cry of the people for years, and in all the mutations and transformations of parties—the casting down of one and exaltation of another—we have only temporary checks to a growing political corruption to show as the net result. While one set of political villains are undergoing expulsion, another set are climbing to their vacated seats, to be cast down by a deceived people in their turn.—*Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—We think it well to reiterate the fundamental maxim that for all the evils now prevalent—a packed Supreme Court at Washington; the salary-steal approved by Grant; the final consummation of the Fort Snelling swindle; the suspending of the writ of habeas corpus in time of profound peace, and all other outrages on the people—for each and all of them the Republican party, as an organization, is responsible. To this responsibility it must be held, in spite of all its wriggling and squirming. Its highly honored men are Oakes Ames, Cameron, Patterson of South Carolina, Kellogg, the two thieves of Kansas, and Matt. H. Carpenter, who bids fair to steal away from Butler his well-earned title of the Beast. These be thy gods, O Israel!—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—If the argument that President Grant is to be credited with the reduction of the public debt and taxes, and all reforms in the nation is a good one, is it not a logical conclusion that he is also responsible for the "back-pay steal," when his signature alone made that steal possible? . . . The real fact is, Republicans and Democrats who supported this measure are alike to blame. The vote shows that, had either, as a party, opposed it, the measure could not have carried; but both, from President down, were alike in favor of the bill, and desired to pocket the money it gave them. Their passing it is the strongest proof in the world of the charges made, that both the old parties are politically corrupt and officially dishonest.—*Rockford (Ill.) Journal.*

—Gen. Butler draws a piteous picture of the struggles of poor Congressmen to worry through life in Washington on $5,000 a year. Tears must start from many an eye that never wept before, at the thought that men who could go into the halls of the National Legislature every morning and command the enthusiastic plaudits of mankind, should be obliged to shovel coal the balance of the day for the maintenance of their families.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

—The heaviest argument put in by Ben Butler in favor of the salary-steal is, that men elected to Congress are so prone to steal that, in order to prevent them doing so, their salaries must be increased so as to take away all temptation. In a word, the Treasury of the United States must go into the competing list with the purses of corrupt corporations and rascally rings, to see which shall have the purchaseable commodity we have been sending to Congress.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The substance of Butler's defense of the back-pay grab amounts to an effort to show that those who return the money are rather bigger rogues and much bigger hypocrites than those who retain it.—*New York Sun.*

—We warrant that Butler, and all others like him, will be held to strict account for his acts on the salary-grab bill. * * * The salary business in the last Congress was a larceny of public money to all intents and purposes—a grand larceny, a breach of public trust, a misdemeanor, and a malfeasance in office, which no people can permit to pass without rebuke, and at the same time look to see their servants in the future faithful to their interests.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal.*

—Senator Morton's position relative to the back-pay question is this: Immediately after the passage of the measure he announced his purpose of not drawing the back-pay and has not drawn a cent of it. Furthermore, he has announced that he never intends to draw it, and if he should do so he will violate his honor and lay himself open to severe condemnation.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Now, the question is, does the back-pay still stand credited to Senator Morton, so that he may draw it at any time he sees proper? Senator Morton himself cannot afford to pettifog this case, nor can his friends for him.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—We confess to a feeling of surprise as to Ramsey, as the *Press* has on several occasions stated that he had returned the money, and we could not credit an audacity that would publish this, unless it were true. We expected trickery on the part of Windom, and have not been deceived. It turns out that both stand in the same category, and are simply holding back in expectation that public indignation will subside. In this they will be badly mistaken. As long as this money stands to their credit, subject to order, it is as much their property as if carried about in their pockets. It is not a failure to draw, but a failure to return, that constitutes the offense. Nothing less can be accepted; and it is getting late to even do that. Retaining possession is plain evidence of a purpose to keep. It is the motive that constitutes the crime, as much as the act itself.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—This (Fort Snelling) action of Secretary Belknap is severely condemned in some quarters. If he did wrong, it is clear that Buchanan's Secretary, Floyd, did wrong in the first place in making the bargain with Steele.—*Muscatine Journal—Administration.*

—The people of the District of Columbia think their debt of $25,000,000 is a monument to the stealing abilities of the Board of Public Works that is likely to increase with years unless Congress interferes and wipes it out with one of its handsome appropriations. This will prove another "back-pay" enormity that the people of the various Congressional Districts had better keep their eyes on. The Western Congressman who votes for an iniquity of this kind had better secure his pay in advance.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—Among the infamies of the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature there has just been discovered a piece of special legislation for the city of Pittsburgh, which is wholly spurious. It is an act providing for the vacation of certain streets and alleys in Pittsburgh. Since the completion of the printed volume of laws, with this bill incorporated therein, it has caused considerable excitement at Pittsburgh. No one of the Representatives or Senators of that city admit any knowledge of when the bill was introduced, or when it became an act by passing both Houses, though the manuscript copy in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth is regularly indorsed by one of the assistant clerks of the House to show that it passed in due form. But there is no record of it in the journals of either House. It was never printed. The records of the committee to which it should have been referred contain no mention of it.—*Philadelphia Age.*

—When we expressed our fear that "the Radicals would control the action of the Illinois Board of Equalization in regard to the property of their friends, the monopolists," we hardly expected to be so soon reassured upon the question. But this morning the *State Journal* declared that "they"—the Radicals—"will compel the railroad companies to pay their full share of the taxes assessed." This assurance comes from Radical headquarters, and the admission by the *Journal* that the railroads control the Board, and that the railroad companies are "their friends the monopolists," will not fail to be noted by the people who are engaged in the war upon the monopolists.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The Republican party, as we have often shown, has done all that the farmers have asked, so far, and would like nothing better than to have those specially interested in cheap transportation consult together and mature a plan for the more effective reform of transportation charges.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—We would not crush out of existence our railroads; on the contrary, we would give them all reasonable support and build new ones whenever they are needed; but they are in one sense the creatures of the people, and should subserve the people and not oppress them, and we hope that the problem now so generally agitating our people, as to "what are reasonable rates, and how shall we arrive at them," will be speedily and happily solved. The people have, it is true, made great sacrifices for these roads, and the roads have in turn, in many instances, wronged the people, but we believe the right steps are being taken to properly adjust the whole matter.—*Jerseyville (Ill.) Republican.*

—The doctrine advanced by the Illinois companies that their charters are superior to the State Constitution—that is, greater than the fundamental law itself—must be put down, and kept down. Such a monstrous assertion must be strangled at once. The only cure for existing evils, and the safest one, is to elect men to office who can not be bribed. When we have our legislative halls filled with honest men, the reign of corporation tyranny will come to a sudden termination.—*Denver News.*

—When Granges of Iowa pass resolutions deciding to abstain from politics, Radical journals smile approvingly, and say it is the proper thing for them to do. When Granges of Wisconsin pass resolutions declaring in favor of the re-election of Washburn for Governor, Radical journals smile approvingly, and say it is the proper thing for them to do. But perhaps when the Granges of Wisconsin thus enter the field for Washburn for Governor, they are not "meddling with politics." Will some of the learned doctors over on the other side of the political Jordan tell us what the Radical notion in regard to this latter subject is?—*Keokuk Constitution.*

A PLEASANT FAMILY REUNION.

Seldom are we called on to record a more happy and pleasant event than was witnessed last evening at Anderson's Hotel, in commemoration of the 63d birth-day of Mrs. J. E. Anderson. Her affectionate daughter had prepared, unknown to her, a sumptuous banquet, around which were seated her four sons, well-known to the Chicago public as active, enterprising, and popular hotel proprietors, who, with her three daughters and a select company of friends, made the festive board ring with their sallies of wit and stories of Auld Lang Syne.

CARRIER-PIGEONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Would it not be a good idea for steamships plying between this country and Europe to make use of the carrier-pigeon in case of delay or accident to the vessel? H.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1873.

Fatal Runaway.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 14.—At Elroy, Wis., this morning, a man named Blanchard, while driving his team through town, had his horses become frightened, and they ran away. Blanchard was thrown out and caught in a wheel, dragged against a fence, and was so badly injured that he cannot live.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Meeting of the Committee of Seventy Last Evening.

Adoption of a Resolution Providing for the Nomination of a Ticket.

Citizens Invited to Hand in the Names of Their Favorite Candidates.

A meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last evening at the Builders' Exchange, Judge Gookins in the chair. The following gentlemen were present: C. C. Bonney, J. O. Brayman, Senator Woodard, Ald. Sidwell, Mr. McLogan, Mr. Phare, Mr. Daley, Frank Kelly, M. C. Kelly, John Sullivan, Mr. Hayman, Mr. Abbey, Ald. Quirk, Mr. Van Court, H. C. Morey, and Mr. Worthington.

On motion, the Vice-Presidents of wards were called upon to report progress.

Judge Bradwell, of the First Ward, not being present, a Mr. Kelly reported that he would do his best.

Mr. Miller, Vice-President of the Second Ward, was absent.

The Vice-President of the Third Ward, Philip Wadsworth, was not present.

Mr. Wirt Dexter, Vice-President, of the Fourth Ward, had resigned. Mr. Sidwell, who was called upon, did not know anything about it. He nominated Murry Nelson as Mr. Dexter's successor, which was agreed to.

The Vice-President of the Fifth Ward, Mr. Matthews, had declined to serve. The name of W. A. Phare, as his successor, was suggested and accepted.

The Vice-President of the Sixth Ward, Mr. Peter Quinn, had not been "got into communication with." Mr. McLogan did not know Mr. Quinn, and could not say what he would do. Hence the ward was "passed."

The Vice-President of the Seventh Ward, John Durkin, was absent.

The Vice-President of the Eighth Ward, M. Fleming, was absent. Mr. Daley, of that ward, did not know what the object of the meeting was, and was unprepared to report. Passed.

The Vice-President of the Ninth Ward, W. B. Bateham, was absent. Mr. Frank Kelly, his associate, did not know anything about it. The progress in the ward amounted to very little,—too little to report.

The Vice-President of the Tenth Ward, Mr. Hayman was present and reported that nothing had been done to organize the Tenth Ward. It was considered too early to do anything. But for his part he thought it none too early. He did not anticipate trouble. The ward would organize in eleven days.

The Vice-President of the Eleventh Ward, Mr. Frake, had moved out of the ward.

The Twelfth Ward was represented by Mr. C. Bonney, the Vice-President Mr. Wilce not being present. Mr. Bonney said that ward would organize itself.

The Vice-President of the Thirteenth Ward, Mr. Abbey, was present, and said Mr. Bonney's remarks applied to his ward.

The Vice-President of the Fourteenth Ward, A. McKenzie, was not present, Mr. Van Court reported that nothing had been done.

The Vice-President of the Fifteenth Ward, and all others were absent.

The Vice-President of the Sixteenth Ward, Mr. McDade, was absent.

The Vice-President, Henry Martin, of the Seventeenth Ward, had resigned John Long (not Long John) was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Vice-President of the Eighteenth Ward, R. L. Leonard, was not present, nor was his associate.

The Vice-President of the Nineteenth Ward, Mr. Thompson, was absent, not being able to act. Mr. Kelly nominated John McKeown to act, which was agreed to.

The Vice-President of the Seventeenth Ward, G. H. Donhin, was absent. So was his colleague.

Mr. Kelly now moved that the Committee on Public Meetings assist the Vice-Presidents of all wards in the work of organizing the wards.

Mr. Bonney, in view of the promising condition of the wards, thought the Vice-Presidents should not be interferred with.

This was discussed, and the whole matter left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee was further empowered to fill vacancies in Ward Committees.

Mr. Kelly moved that proper persons in the various towns in Cook County be called upon to organize; also that the Finance Committee take proper steps to raise the funds necessary for the fall campaign, both of which were agreed to.

Mr. Kelly likewise moved that the Committee on Elections are hereby directed to interview all candidates for office, and to receive from any citizens names of proper persons for any and all offices to be filled at this election, and to report to this Committee those candidates most favorable to the law-and-order movement.

This Mr. Bonney had also considered, and wanted the meeting to hear his resolution, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the members of this Committee and citizens favorable to the present law-and-order movement be requested to suggest such men and measures as they would like to support at the ensuing city and county elections, and that the names of all such men be referred without debate to the Committee on Elections, for them to consider the same and report them; and that all resolutions expressive of such measures be referred without debate to the Executive Committee, for them to consider the same and report thereon at a subsequent meeting of this Committee; but no nominations to be made by said Committee.

Senator Woodard thought this premature. The system of interviewing men on the eve of election was a farce, a snare, a delusion, and a fraud. The men put forward by the law-and-order movement, must be such men as needed no interviewing.

A member from the Seventeenth Ward, Mr. John Sullivan, said the back-bone and sinew of the law-and-order party would be the Irish, and these men insisted upon having a voice in the nomination of men; otherwise the party would be badly whipped.

Mr. Bonney defended his resolution. The meaning of the law-and-order movement was the utter annihilation of the infamous caucus system.

Mr. Woodard said that if it was the intention of the resolution to make the Executive Committee the Nominating Committee, it was, to say the least, premature. This Committee of Seventy was, for all that might be said to the contrary, a good deal of a self-appointed affair. He was not an advocate of the caucus system, but the cause of its failure was rather the absence from the caucus of those very men who were interested in the law-and-order movement. It would be better to consult the Ward Committees. He did not wish to have it thought that the Committee had their nominations ready. For his part he could not bring himself to believe that the wisdom of ages was centered necessarily in the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Kelly repudiated the idea that the Committee was self-appointed. It was appointed by a mass-meeting.

Mr. John Sullivan, from the Seventeenth Ward, addressed the meeting. He reminded that body that if they intended to make the coming election a temperance matter they would fail. For instance: Of the 500 men in his ward who would support the temperance movement, none except three or four of them would support a temperance candidate.

Mr. McLogan said the temperance issue had nothing to do with the present movement, which was in opposition to A. C. Hesing and his attempt to repeal the Sunday law.

The resolution was laid on the table, on the motion of Ald. Sidwell.

Mr. McLogan moved that a law-and-order ticket be put in the field. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hayman moved to take Mr. Binney's resolution from the table, which was agreed to.

The resolution was adopted.

The Committee then adjourned, to meet two weeks from last evening, at some more convenient place.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I had just taken my pen to send another note concerning those little Italians, when the communication of "J. L. B." met my eye yesterday, which states several facts that I should have written. I saw the same boy on Thursday evening, sitting on the sidewalk, crying, near my residence, on Madison street, above Western avenue. He is a beautiful, dark-olive, black-eyed boy, with a sad expression, but evidently understands our language imperfectly. The harp he has is of hard wood, and of immense weight for such a boy to carry. After treating him kindly, I with difficulty got from him the following:

"Who sends you out?" "Boss."

"His name?" Could not get it sufficiently plain to spell it.

"Where do you live?" "On Canal street."

"Do you get any money?" Showed me 20 cents.

"What do you do with it?" "Give it to boss."

"How much does he tell you to get?" "Fifty cents and a dollar."

"If you do not get money enough, what does he do?" "He licks me."

"Do you wish to go home with me, and stay all night?" He shook his head and showed me the 20 cents.

"Have you got to go to Canal street and carry this (harp—2½ miles)?" "Yes."

"Do you ever ride?" "No."

I talked with some police officers about it last evening. They treated me with great courtesy, but did not know what they could do.

A strong desire exists in this part of the city to have the matter agitated, and discussed, and to find out whether there is any remedy, and, if so, what steps should be taken. Some have suggested the propriety of seeing the Italian Consul. M.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1873.

SPRINGFIELD.

Sudden Death—The Board of Equalization Completes Its Organization and Adjourns to Meet on the 26th Inst.—Certificates of Organization Filed—Change of Name.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 14.—Maggie Weiss, an abandoned woman, died suddenly, under suspicious circumstances, yesterday, but a Coroner's jury to-day certify that death was caused by apoplexy.

At the meeting of the State Board of Equalization to-day the standing committees were announced, as follows:

On Equalization of Personal Property—Wilmarth, Chairman; Whiteside, McCabe, Diggens, and Fisher.

On Equalization of Lands—Mosier, Chairman; Hunter, Parry, McNutt, and McMasters.

On Equalization of Lots—Prosser, Chairman; Dewey, Warner, McMasters, and Savage.

On Assessment of Railroad Property—English, Chairman; Warner, Whitney, Parry, and Dewey.

On Assessment of Capital Stock—Miles, Chairman; Savage, Fisher, McCauley, and Hunter.

On General Equalization—Wiley, Chairman; Diggens, Whiteside, McCabe, McNutt, Whitney, and McCauley.

Mr. Miles was elected Chairman pro tem., to preside in the absence of the Chairman.

The Board adjourned to meet on the 26th inst., when all the assessment returns will be in.

The Sewing Machine Power Company, capital $160,000, and the Low Water Detector Company, capital $50,000, both of Chicago, have completed their organization. A certificate of change of name of the Galva Banking Company to the People's Loan & Savings Bank, and to change place of business from Galva to Chicago, was filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are busily engaged in the preparation of the freight tariffs.

LAKE DISASTER.

Wreck of the Lumber-Barge J. D. Morton on Lake Erie, with the Probable Loss of Two Seamen.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—About 10 o'clock last night, the lumber-barge J. D. Morton, Capt. Peter H. Ficke, one of six in tow of the steam-barge Sun, broke from her tow about twenty miles down the lake from this city, and in a short time she went to pieces, the lake being very rough. Capt. Ficke, his wife and little girl, and one sailor took the small-boat, and were saved by the schooner Mary L. Burt, and brought to this port. Two seamen, Lewis Malloy, of Sarnia, and John Kenney, from near London, Ont., preferred to remain on the barge, and it is supposed that they were drowned. The Morton had on board about 200,000 feet of lumber, and was bound from Saginaw to Erie. When last seen, Capt. Ficke says that two or three other barges were laboring heavily, and it may be that other disasters occurred to the same tow.

Speech of Gov. Booth, of California, on the Railroad Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The recent great speech of Gov. Booth upon the railroad question has been the principal topic of conversation to-day, and created a profound sensation.

After reviewing the question of the disintegration of party ties, the growing tendency to-day for the centralization of power and the aggregation of corporate wealth, to the corrupting influences of the Credit Mobilier and the Contract and Finance Company, he passed to an illustration of the absolute power of railways to monopolize the commercial business of the country and ruin all competition by systems of special and discriminating rates for transportation.

When touching upon the subject of the Central Pacific Railroad, and its interference in political and mercantile affairs on the Pacific coast, he said: "This statement is not exaggerated or emotional. I appeal to the experience of any business man in this community who takes part or feels an interest in public affairs. Get together a committee for the purpose of considering a question of public importance, but the moment that it trenches upon railroad ground, how many will feel that it is dangerous ground, full of pitfalls for their personal safety; attempt an organization to resist a railroad demand, no matter how bold and unscrupulous. How many will tell you, I should like to join you, but it will injure me in my business. The railroad can take away a special rate, or give it to my neighbor. They can give all along the line, so that none of their employes shall deal with you. They can ruin merchants who will not regard their orders. It may be a question of ruin, of bankruptcy, of bread to my family. The struggle of his manhood is earnest and painful, but the yoke is upon his neck, the iron in his soul. A ballot-box is stuffed, or returns altered to carry one subsidy. Another demand follows. Men will say, 'I know it is wrong; it is an outrage; but my property is all in the city. They could not affect its ultimate value, but it is mortgaged. They unsettle prices by their threat, and I should have the Sheriff at my door.' What interest is there here which cannot be made to feel this iron pressure? But, as if it were too tedious to capture these several interests in detail, they go to Congress and demand the possession of Goat Island, and still demand it, and boast that they will get it, and they will get it if they carry this election. This island was reserved for military purposes, and they scarcely intend to change its purpose. They only intend to bombard the city, instead of its enemies, when it refuses their demand. 'God in Heaven!—you are a hundred thousand; they are three! Have they got the hook in the jaws of the leviathan to draw as they please? Even in the country, the farmers will tell you that the rates may be changed, their depots moved, their accommodations restricted, or that they own upon railroad sections, with imperfect titles, and that they, too, are in the toils. To one community hopes are held out, and threats are made to another. Go through the State. Upon every pulse of industry there is an iron finger counting its beats; upon every throat there is an iron hand that tightens or relaxes its grasp at the interest or caprice of an iron will. I have referred but incidentally to that twin birth of incestuous shame, the Credit Mobilier and the Contract and Finance Company. I have said nothing of the 224,000,000 of acres of public lands—three times the area of Great Britain—given to railroad companies; and at the last session of Congress, bills were introduced giving 189,000,000 more; to the millions and hundreds of millions of which the Southern States have been robbed, and under the false pretense that the railroads were to be built by the paper companies. I have made no reference to the $30,000,000 that this State and its counties have been asked for by railroad companies, through legislative action and popular votes, nor to the fact that while the General Government is paying $2,000,000 per annum for the bonds of the Central Pacific, and the State $105,000, the Company can successfully defy the State to collect its taxes, and, with an effrontery that is sublime, makes the gifts and largess that it has received one of the grounds of its refusal to pay; nor to the fact that to-day there is not a piece or species of public property, from the China basin and Goat Island to all the broad acres of our national domain, from the remotest point in the mountains to the rolling waters of the rivers of the plains, upon which some incipient or full-grown monopoly has not fixed its covetous eye, and does not hope to obtain through some kind of political corruption in bargain and sale."

Fatal Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 14.—Francis, son of Michael O'Connor, a farmer of the Township of Utica, drove a team down to the Illinois River yesterday, and got a load of water. Soon after returning, when about to alight from the wagon, while holding a pail of water in his hand, he fell to the ground, striking upon his side. He immediately got up and walked into the house. He told his mother and brother that he believed he was badly hurt. They did not think it possible, but in compliance with his entreaties sent for a physician, who arrived an hour and a half later, just after the young man expired. Deceased was 16 years of age.

MILWAUKEE.

The Burglars Allen and Raggio Found Guilty—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—Conclusive testimony on Wednesday in the case against Allen and Raggio caused the prisoners to change their line of defence. It was stated that Allen acknowledged his guilt as one of the parties to Wheeler's robbery, but exculpated Raggio from all participation. The prisoners were both allowed to testify for themselves, and a strong effort was made to secure the acquittal of Raggio. Jack Allen testified that he was accompanied by John Hendricks and John Williams, and claimed that he did not meet Raggio until near the depot of the Northwestern Railway. He appeared quite independent of the consequences while on the stand, but was twice tripped in his statement. Of course Raggio claimed he nothing to do with the robbery and denied that he had visited Edwards' store in company with Allen to leave the trunk; also denied having played cards at the Fond du Lac House on the day of the robbery in company with Allen and other thieves of the gang; but this was established beyond doubt by the evidence of Edwards and the proprietor of the Fond du Lac House, and a produce dealer named Borcherdt. The case was given to the jury about 1 o'clock, who returned in about twenty minutes with a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence, and will probably receive the full extent of the law, which is three years in State Prison or at House of Correction. As they would likely to give the Inspector of the House of Correction much trouble, they will probably be sent to Waupun. The prisoners attracted crowds along their line of march from the station to the court-room and back. The officers were obliged to exercise care that friends would not effect a rescue.

Other informations are pending against convicts for robberies on the East and West Sides.

Gov. Washburn and staff will review the First Regiment of State militia here to-morrow. The regiment is composed of home companies. All are active for parade this afternoon.

This evening there will be a grand promenade concert at Milwaukee Garden, in honor of the Governor and staff.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Morgan, Cass, and Scott Counties, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 14.—The annual picnic and reunion of the old settlers of Morgan, Cass, and Scott Counties, the event of the year with this class of our citizens, was held to-day on a beautiful timber pasture, half a mile east of Little Indian Station, on the P., P. & J. Railroad, just on the edge of Cass County. There were nearly 10,000 people on the ground, coming from all the adjoining counties, some of them thirty and forty miles. Extra trains were run from Jacksonville and Chandlerville, while the wagons, carriages, and horses covered nearly a quarter section. Over the stand were hung a number of old-time implements, such as an old plow-share, broad-axe, hatchet, splint broom, and a half-bushel sewed together with raw-hide, etc. The choir sang "Coronation," "America," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and, after reading a list of the dead that sleep in the valley, the vast concourse were addressed by the venerable Newton Cloud, who thirty-two years ago was elected Canal Commissioner by the Legislature, has been a member of that body three or four times, and settled in Morgan County forty-six years ago. He was followed by Col. J. Morton, who ante-dates Mr. Cloud seven years.

After dinner, several younger men addressed the people, among them State-Auditor Lippincott. It was notably an orderly assemblage, the grandfathers and grandmothers, their sons and daughters, grand and great grandchildren, having come together for a day of pure enjoyment and pleasure.

Col. J. Morton was elected President of the Old Settlers' Society for the ensuing year, with a full complement of the other officers. The place of the next reunion will be between Franklin and Waverly.

Work of the Mixed English and American Commission.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Of the 497 cases presented for arbitration to the Mixed Commission, which is now sitting at Newport, only eighty-seven remain unsettled, and the Commission hope to finish these within the stipulated time. The greatest part of the work, and expense, too, is in the printing, the cost of which work, too, is advanced by the United States Government, the share of the British Government being determined quarterly and returned. The amount awarded upon each claim is to be taxed 5 per cent for expenses. When the cases are all decided, the gross sum which is to be paid will be stated. The duplicate journals and accounts will be delivered to the two Governments. The two Government printing-offices in Newport, the one in Boston, the one in New York, and the two in Washington devote all their spare time to this work. The bulk of the printing is being done in the last-named city, divided between the American and English houses. In one case, not yet finished, 6,000 printed pages have been furnished, and the briefs have not yet been put into type. The expenses of the Commission are to be paid when the labors of the Commission are finished.

County-Seat Removal.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 14.—Judge Johnson having to-day dissolved his temporary injunction restraining the removal of the county-seat of Wayne County from Centreville to Richmond, twenty or thirty wagons went to Centreville and brought away the records and other public property. The Commissioners, accompanied by four car-loads of Richmond people, also went to Centreville by special train, but, as no demonstration was made to prevent the removal of the property, their presence was not required.

Death from Carelessness.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 14.—An accident occurred within one mile of town this afternoon about 4 o'clock, by which a young lady aged 14 years was killed. It seems that a small boy, while fooling with a shot-gun, pulled the trigger, and the contents lodged in the young lady's head, from the effects of which she died soon after.

A Vienna Bath.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

I have been testing a bath-house. I explored the establishment, asking every one I met "fur ein warmes bad." Some pointed in one direction and some in another. At last I found myself before the woman who sold the tickets. I paid fifty kreutzers. She called "Marie!" Marie, a bright, black-eyed German maiden, came. She went to a shelf and burdened herself with a quantity of linen. Then she signed for me to follow. I went in an expectant, wondering and rather anxious frame of mind. Marie went into a neatly-furnished bath-room. Marie spread a linen sheet in the tub. Marie than turns on the water. Marie waits for the tub to fill, and I wait for Marie to depart, that I may commence disrobing. Marie seems in no hurry. I ponder over the possibilities involved in a German warm bath. At last Marie leaves. Then I modestly remove my collar. Suddenly Marie returns. It is only to bring another towel. Great Scott! There is no lock on the door, and supposing I had been ——. I get into my bath in fear and trembling. These people are so queer in their ways. Marie may return with two or three of those great, strapping German women to scrub me. I know nothing of their bathing customs. Marie no longer disturbs me. On emerging I examine the pile of linen she has left. There is a small towel and two seemingly large aprons, long enough to reach from the shoulders to the heels. I can't imagine what they are for, unless to throw on and dry oneself in. I put them to such use. I would so use forty were they left, for I am resolved to have my 50 kreutzers' worth in some way. When I inquired the use of the two aprons, I discovered that they were to be worn while Marie came in, and, turning off the hot water, lets on the cold.

1867, Anderson's, 1873.

The Anderson Bros. have for the last six years been studying the wants of the Chicago public, and now have a model establishment in their new European Hotel on Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle streets. It contains 125 handsomely furnished rooms, at from $1 to $2 per day. If you want a good meal at a moderate price you will find them on hand to serve you from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. The bill of fare contains everything that is obtainable from the East, West, North, or South, and their cooking cannot be excelled. Ladies' dining-room on parlor floor. Ladies in town shopping will find this a home-like and pleasant place to dine and rest.

Elmwood and Warwick.

The superiority of the stock used in making the Elmwood and Warwick collars, and the edges folded all around, are the reasons why they are liked better than any other.

THE VAN BUREN CASE.

Synopsis of the Correspondence.

The correspondence accompanying the report of the Special Commission on the irregularities charged against Gen. Van Buren in connection with the American Department of the Vienna Exposition is quite extensive. Minister Jay to Secretary Fish acquaints him with the concessions for bars and restaurants. Corruption among "Confidential Assistant Commissioners." Letters purporting to emanate from Gen. Van Buren, really written, signature and all, by his assistant. A person in the Exposition Grounds heard to say, "I wish some Commissioners were coming that a man would not be ashamed to give his hand to." "The Commission a pool of corruption." Money paid to Gen. Mayer for the privilege of erecting restaurants, bars, etc. Evidence of mismanagement easily explained at Vienna. Telegram, startling charges of corruption connected with bars. Case known in New York. Three thousand dollars paid by one firm for three bars and promised monopoly of Exhibition. Hitzel & Co. arrived with new grants for bars and restaurants. "Corruption and bad faith." Statement by Boehm and Wiehl, and Hitzel & Co., as to money paid Gen. Mayer. Contract for roofing the American Court, $30,000. Mr. James instructed by Van Buren to construct a machinery hall for $6,000. Mr. Wiehl declines to make volunteer statement as to money paid Gen. Mayer for bars and restaurants. As to monopoly of bars being given to Boehm and similar grants subsequently given to Hitzel Boehm said, "It's money." Hitzel said to James, "You get me a first-rate situation, and we will make it all right with you."

VAN BUREN AND FISH.

Secretary Fish wrote to Gen. Van Buren to withhold the authority for opening bars, restaurants, etc., and to furnish to the Department the names of the parties to whom licenses for opening such places had been granted. Gen. Van Buren replied that permission had been given to Jewett and Hitzel. The disagreement between Jewett and Hitzel explained. Messrs. Boehme and Wiehl granted permission to erect building for sale of Armenian drinks. Gen. Van Buren reports all the facts, adding, "No one has paid this Commission for bars or anything else." He denounces as "foul and false" the accusations relative to bars and restaurants, reported by Mr. Jay.

Mr. Fish wrote to Gen. Van Buren, ordering the suspension of Gen. Mayer until he shall satisfy the Department of his innocence. The Secretary says he hopes the charges may be the result of jealousy and disappointment on the part of his accusers. Gen. Van Buren strongly opposed the suspension, saying Mayer's services are "simply invaluable, and his suspension now will work great harm." He, however, would obey instructions.

LATER.—Although Assistant-Secretary Sawyer was in close consultation several hours with Collector Arthur to-day, the latter denies receiving instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to peremptorily discharge a large number of Customs Inspectors. An officer of customs, however, is reported as stating to-day that the report had some foundation, as recent large revenue cases had implicated a number of clerks in dishonest practices. A large number of customs' brokers, merchants, and Government Inspectors were at the Custom-House to-day making anxious inquiries relative to the report.

Capt. Diddes, of the steamship Maas, says of his meeting at sea with Capt. Selberg, of the steamer Ernst Moritz Arndt: "I did not refuse to tow the Arndt because the offer of her Captain was too low, but he would not accept my proposition to tow him leaving the compensation to be settled by our respective companies upon our arrival at New York. He wanted me to state my figure, which I declined to do.

The funeral of the late George N. Sanders took place to-day from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. The services were of the simplest character. The coffin was of rosewood, silver-mounted, bearing the inscription, "George N. Sanders, born Feb. 21, 1812. Died Aug. 12, 1873," and was covered with floral offerings. A number of distinguished persons from different parts of the country were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, Assistant Rector of St. Ann's. The pall-bearers were Algernon S. Sullivan, John E. Ward, John B. Garland, Beverly C. Sanders, Col. White, Gen. Jos. B. Anderson, Dr. Baird, and James M. Ball. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

The Police Commissioners to-day adopted a resolution allowing the Legion of St. Patrick to parade with arms as well as Knights Templar, and will furnish a police escort.

The President of the Commissioners of Brooklyn has informed all Police-Captains of that city that they will be held responsible for the existence of policy-shops and faro banks in their precincts.

GEN. MAYER'S SUSPENSION.

Mr. Jay gives Mr. Fish an account of the interview between Gen. Mayer and Mr. Jay. Gen. Mayer wished to speak confidentially. Mr. Jay declined to receive confidential communications, but would hear anything official. Gen. Mayer accepted the condition, and said he and Gen. Van Buren received each $500 from Hitzel for bars to contribute to the expenses of the Exposition. He stated he afterward returned his to Hitzel. Gen. Mayer was reluctant to let the Assistant Commissioner at Vienna share the "glory of the work." He asserted his entire innocence of all charges against him. He refused to surrender the books, papers, etc., of the Commission. Gen. Van Buren writes to Secretary Fish that Gen. Mayer's suspension was a "great wrong to a worthy man." He had implicit confidence in his integrity. The questions propounded by the Special Commission were "personally insulting in the highest degree." At first he was assured there were no charges against him, but was subsequently informed it would not be well to defend Gen. Mayer or make himself liable for his acts. The money was *borrowed* by Gen. Mayer for the expenses of the Commission. Gen. Van Buren replies to the charges against himself. Gen. Van Buren also sent an address to the President of the United States relating indignities to which he had been subjected. Messrs. Jay and McElrath write to Secretary Fish the evidence against Van Buren and Mayer demands their suspension; and they recommend the suspension of the whole Commission and the appointment of a temporary Commission, suggesting fit persons.

THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION, ETC.

Gen. Van Buren to Mr. Fish pronounces the "charges false and infamous;" and says the Commission was "palsied and the work retarded by the Special Inquisition."

Mr. Fish informs Minister Schenck that the Assistant Commissioners had been suspended, and a temporary Commission appointed. The suspension was not to reflect on any particular Commissioner suspended. Gen. Van Buren writes to Mr. Fish that he has been "degraded, condemned, and punished without charge, trial, or proof," and he respectfully asks that he may be righted as publicly as he has been wronged. He says the Special Commission endeavor to convict him of "mismanagement," etc. He appeals from their decision, and explains the action of advisory committees. The temporary Commissioners were to receive the congratulations from the Austrian authorities for work which his hands and his means performed. He finds no parallel to his outrage in all history. His character having been libeled and destroyed, he hopes to "obtain the unbiased verdict of the great American people."

Mr. Fish to Mr. Jay says the Commissioners not implicated in irregularities are to be vindicated as soon as possible. The temporary Commission was expected to recommend the reappointment of former Commissioners not implicated. Justice demanded this. Gen. Van Buren must not be excluded from his position at the opening of the Exhibition, unless a responsible report be made giving the reasons therefor. Mr. Jay to Mr. Fish encloses the report of the Special Commission to the President, saying that Gen. Van Buren and one or more Assistant Commissioners are proved to have taken money from grantees of bars and restaurants. It is recommended that the Commission now suspended be not restored in whole or in part.

Gen. Van Buren to Mr. Fish, says: The exhibition is in confusion. "Great is Jay, and McElrath is his prophet." Spies and informers were employed to accomplish the suspension of the American Commission. Witnesses were tempted to make statements adverse to Gen. Van Buren. An agent of an American firm was solicited to make charges against him. Mr. Jay and other members of the temporary Commission were largely interested in one or more sewing-machines. Mr. Fish informs Mr. Jay that Jackson Schultz has been appointed Commissioner in place of Gen. Van Buren. Schultz accepts the appointment as Commissioner-in-Chief. Mr. Fish acknowledged the receipt of the letters sent him by Gen. Van Buren. The correspondence is voluminous, and touches on all the points involved in the management of the American Department. The last witness was examined on the 2d of July. Acting Secretary of State Davis, July 30, telegraphed Mr. Jay to close the Special Commission at once, if not already done. Future investigations may take place in Washington if necessary. Mr. Jay telegraphs to Mr. Davis, July 31: "Special Commission closed, *laus Deo*, with report July 5. Special report July 10, simply evidence taken previously."

Suicide of a Woman.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion.

Mrs. Martha Elliott, wife of John Elliott, of Geary City, and formerly a resident of Doniphan, just above our city, on Wednesday last, while her husband and family were absent from home, went to her husband's trunk, took from it a loaded revolver, placed the muzzle to her head and deliberately blew out her brains. From private information we learn that the unfortunate woman had been discovered in an intrigue with a married citizen of Doniphan. It appears that while the Doniphan citizen was absent from home the wife received a letter through the post-office for him, signed by Mrs. Elliott, and, woman-like, opened it. It was the first intimation she ever had of her husband's unfaithfulness, and she was almost overwhelmed with grief and mortification. Without delay she presented herself before Mrs. Elliott, and upbraided her with the cause of her husband's unfaithfulness. Mrs. Elliott did not attempt to refute it, and it is supposed by some that the dread of discovery, and the disgrace hanging thereon, in a moment of desperation she took her own life. She was found by her husband lying on the bed, the pistol in her hand, and it is supposed that the shot proved instantly fatal. She had written a letter to her brother-in-law, M. J. Landon, requesting that she be buried under a certain tree that she described, and asked that he take charge of her body.

THE SIOUX-PAWNEE FIGHT.

How It Is Explained by the Man in Charge of the Sioux.

OGALALLA SIOUX CAMP, WHITE MAN'S FORK, Aug. 5, 1873.

To Col. Woodward, Commander of Post, Sidney, Neb.:

On the morning of the 2d of August six Ogallalla Sioux Indians came in from a scout and reported the Pawnees in camp on the Ree Fork of the Republican. The news created great excitement in camp, and the Sioux determined to go and fight them before they attacked our camp.

Little Wound came to me and asked if I had any orders to keep them from going to fight them. I told him I had not. He said he had orders not to go to their reservation or among the whites to fight them, but that he had no orders about this part of the country. I told him I would go with him and see the Pawnees, but he said it would be of no use, as the young men had determined to fight, and nothing could stop them. They said I prevented them from going to the Utes, and they came and stole their horses and killed one of their men.

They thought the same thing would occur if they did not strike the Pawnees first. They started on the 3d and were joined by the Brule Sioux from Mr. Estes' camp and proceeded to the camp of the Pawnees. On the 4th they came upon thirty lodges. They were just moving camp when the Sioux charged them. The Pawnees killed are variously estimated from 50 to 118, mostly women and children. The men were all absent, supposed to be out hunting. The Ogalallas took seven prisoners, three of whom were women, and four girls, aged from 2 to 10 years. The Indians who have the prisoners are Black Bear, Twin Billy, Mad Horse, Black Hawk, Grey Eyes' son-in-law, Flying Hawk and Little Blue Shield. A white man named Tom Williams had charge of the Pawnees. They fought bravely, but the Sioux outnumbered them, having five or six hundred braves. This report is as near as I can get from the Indians.

The Pawnees will know the exact number they lost. Black Bear has expressed his willingness to give up his prisoners if the Government desires it, and I think the others will undoubtedly do the same. Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE JAMES,
In Charge Southern Indians of Ogallala Tribe.

P. S.—We are now camped on White Man's Creek, 12 miles above the timber.

ANTOINE JAMES.

An Exciting Scene.

The inhabitants of the Boulevard Pereire, Paris, were witnesses, a day or two ago, of a chase of the most exciting character. A distinguished velocipede rider appears every day on this boulevard, and performs remarkable feats in that line of horsemanship. He had just bestridden his bicycle, when cries of "Out of the way! Kill him; kill him!" resounded through the streets. The foot-passengers darted into the houses, closing the doors after them with a crash, and the velocipedist was left alone on the road, along which rushed an enormous dog, with staring coat, inflamed eyes, and jaws bathed in foam. The mastiff, which was evidently mad, perceiving the bicycle and its unlucky rider, instantly bounded after it, and a cloud of dust soon concealed the details of the chase. The velocipedist whirled his machine round and round, taking as many turns as a hare, but the horrible brute followed him closely. At length, in despair he darted forward at full speed, when suddenly a cry of alarm burst from the spectators at the windows. The bicycle had broken down and the rider had been thrown senseless to the ground, whilst the dog, gathering up his remaining strength, sprang towards him. But by this time the police had headed the animal, and one of them cut off its fore paws with one stroke of his sword, just as the furious beast was about to throw himself upon his victim, who soon awoke from his swoon to find himself safe and sound.

Managing a Husband.

A Pennsylvania lady has a most romantic and ingenious way of managing the gentleman so happy as to be her husband. Exasperated by her persistent conversation, he ungallantly boxed her ears, the other day. The wretched woman cast but one lingering reproachful glance upon her lord and fled, simply observing as she departed that the briny deep should wash away the insult. Leaving behind her everything most dear to her—the home of her married life full of beautiful and cherished memories—this heart-broken woman rushed frantically to the canal, and, with one parting sigh, threw in a large stone with a mighty splash. Then she went and hid herself in the bushes and giggled, while her husband and twenty other men hurried up, with horror depicted on their countenances, and wildly dragged the canal for her body. When the injured became convinced that the wretch had suffered enough, she appeared from behind the bushes and led him home, a resigned and willing victim.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Money abundant at 3@4 per cent, closing at 3.

Sterling weak and lower under liberal offerings of borrowed bills from second hands. Recently considerable sterling has been borrowed on stock collaterals with the privilege of three renewals.

Customs receipts to-day, $697,000; for the week ending 9th inst., $3,521,819.

Gold weaker, and declined from 115¼ to 114⅛, with considerable excitement, but afterwards rallied to 114⅞, closing with sales at 114⅞. Loans were from 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $39,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. The Secretary of the Treasury decided to accept all bids for gold, amounting to $765,500, at from 114.75 to 115.08. Specie shipments to-day $70,000 in silver bars.

State bonds quiet.

Governments heavy and lower, in sympathy with gold. Transactions light and prices were marked down without any sales.

Stocks dull, but as a whole firmer than yesterday. Dealings generally were slight. The St. Paul stocks and Atlantic & Pacific preferred were exceptionally weak. St. Paul common declined from 52½ to 51½, and preferred from 73½ to 71, but at the close there was a rally to 51⅜ and 71⅞, respectively. Atlantic and Pacific declined from 26¾ to 25½, with late sales at 25¼. The greatest advance of to-day was in Panama, which rose from 114¾ to 116. Next in point of interest were Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Western Union, and Harlem. The short interest has been largely increased within the past few days. Market closed steady.

The *Mail* says the cause of the decline in St. Paul stocks is attributed to the fact that the Directors to-day decided to declare an annual dividend of 7 per cent, payable in February, instead of a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent, payable in August and February.

Sterling, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¾	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	116⅜	Coupons, '68	117⅜
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	115⅛
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98	St. Paul pfd	71⅞
Western Union	91⅞	Wabash	70⅜
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94¼	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62¼	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex.	66	Chicago & Alton	109¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅛
Erie	59⅛	C., C. & C.	8¾
Erie pfd	71½	C., B. & Q.	106
Harlem	131⅜	Lake Shore	94
Harlem pfd	133	Indiana Central	33
Michigan Central	92	Illinois Central	107
Pittsburgh	89½	Union Pacific stock	27⅜
Northwestern	66⅞	Union Pacific bonds	81⅛
Northwestern pfd	82½	Central Pacific b'nds	100⅜
Rock Island	110⅜	Del., Lack. & Western	101
N. J. Central	103½	B. H., & Erie	3⅛
St. Paul	51⅛		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—11 a. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—2 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 38s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 14—5 p. m.—Consols, 92⅜@92½; 5-20s of '65, 94½; do of '67, 95½; 10-40s, 90, ex-interest; new 5s, 91¼; Erie, 47.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £83,000. Bullion in Bank of England has increased £61,000.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅛d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 28s 9d. Lard, 38s 9d. Cheese, 61s. Cumberland middles, 37s; short ribs, 40s.

Aurora Board of Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 14.—L. J. Lampson to Valentine & Case, 205 lbs butter, 23½c; L. Benjamin to Valentine & Case, 240 lbs butter at 23½c; Fred Tuttle, of Lodi cheese factory, 100, June, at 10¼c; 400, July, at 11c; Jameson & Hurd, 10 tons meal at $14.00 per ton; Thomas Judd to Peleg Young, 1 set Fairbank's stock scales at $60.00; Thomas Judd to D. C. Judd, 1 set Fairbank's stock scales at $60.00; L. Benjamin, 6 fat hogs, on foot, to Haywood at $4.25; C. F. Paul to D. Valentine, 325 fleeces wool at 40c; 2,200 lbs Iowa wool to D. Valentine at 40c.

Buyers were quite scarce, and it would be well for Chicago men to attend the meetings of the Board. Only one firm, Richard & Gooch, represented that city. The following articles were offered, but not sold: Eighteen head of fat steers, 1,000 cheese, 150 bushels of wheat, 760 bushels of old white oats, 1,800 lbs of butter.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Beeves—Exclusive of 41 car-loads detained by a land-slide on the Erie Railroad, receipts were 2,170, making 3,840 since Monday, against 4,375 the same time last week. A large proportion of the arrivals reached the market in the afternoon, and a number of car-loads remain unsold. The demand is fair, and prices were about the same as Monday for similar qualities. Natives ranged at 10½@12½c; Texans, 7@10½c; a few sales at 10½@11c. Among the transactions were 15 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, at 11¼c; 2 cars, 7¾ cwt, 11½c; 3 cars, 8½ cwt, 11¼@12¼c; 4 cars, 6¾ cwts, 11¼@11¾c; 2 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 5 cars, 7 cwt, 11c; 5 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11¼c; 6 cars Cherokee cattle, 6¾ cwts, 10¼c; 8 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11¼c; 8 cars, 6¾ cwt, 11c; 29 cars Texans, 5 to 6 cwt, 9c; 15 cars, 6 cwt, 7c; 9 cars choice, 7 cwt, 10¼@11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,480, making 6,880 since Monday, against 8,829 same time last week. Market fair at previous prices, with liberal sales at 5¼@6¼c for sheep, and 7@9½c for lambs. Sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, av 83 lbs, at 5¾c; 1 car, av 83 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car, av 96 lbs, at 6¼c; 1 car Canada lambs, av 55½ lbs, at 7¾c, and 3 cars State lambs, av 62 lbs, at 9@9½c.

Swine—To-day's receipts, 2,900, making 11,030 since Monday, against 12,530 same time last week. Market firm at 5½@5¾c alive, and 6¾@7⅛c dressed.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,292; total for the week, 9,928. Market moderately active, at about yesterday's prices, for good stock, with common grassers off another ⅛c. Attendance of butchers good; about 1,500 disposed of; sales 587 Illinois steers, 1,123 lbs, $5.50@6.15; 22 Texas steers, 810 lbs, $3.37½; 105 Missouri steers, 1,111@1,199 lbs, $5.25; 39 Indiana steers, 1,119 lbs, $5.25; 145 Ohio steers, 808@1,454 lbs, $3.50@6.00; 37 Michigan steers, 1,019 lbs, $4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,000. Total for the week, 20,400. Market active and strong at yesterday's prices. Sales: 213 Ohio sheep, 79@97 lbs, at $4.50@5.25; 193 Michigan sheep, 88 lbs, at $4.80; 19 Indiana sheep, 93 lbs, at $4.62½; 200 Canada sheep, 82 lbs, at $5.50; 872 Canada lambs, 62@68 lbs, at $6.40@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400. Total for the week, 23,800. Market slow for want of desirable stock. Yards full of common stock, which is neglected at $4.75@4.90; good, $5.00@5.25.

Baltimore Live-Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Cattle—Opened fairly active and closed slow; very best on sale, 5¾@6⅜c; that generally rated first quality, 4½@5½c; medium or good fair quality, 3½@4½c. Receipts, 1,126; sales, 1,125.

Hogs—In fair demand; light smooth, 7⅛@7⅞c. Receipts, 722.

Sheep—In good demand; good fat ⅛c higher; common to fair, 4@5⅛c; fair to good, 5@5½c. Receipts, 4,193.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The stormy weather checked trade to-day, but commission houses were fairly active. The market for cotton goods presented some slight changes. Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom bleached shirtings were advanced ½c; Agawam F and Cabot A brown sheetings were reduced ½c; Lipman H and Massachusetts D brown drills were put down ½c; rolled jaconets advanced to 9c; prints active. Black beavers, Moscows, and fancy cassimeres selling well, and wool flannels and fine blankets brisk.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—Crude petroleum weak at $1.17@1.20; refined unchanged at 15¼@15½c.

The Produce Markets.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.25@6.50. Wheat firm at $1.28@1.33. Corn steady at 46@47c. Rye steady at 68@70c. Oats steady at 33@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.50@17.00. Lard quiet; steam nominal at 8c; kettle held at 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders held at 8½@8¾c; clear rib, 9½c cash or buyer August; clear, 9¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 10½; clear, 10⅝c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 red sold at $1.44; No. 2 at $1.38. Corn steady and firm at 48@49c. Oats quiet at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat better, closing steady; No. 3 white Wabash, to arrive, $1.58; amber Michigan, $1.42½@1.43 spot; $1.43@1.43½, seller August; old, $1.44; No. 2 red, $1.42@1.42½ spot; $1.41½, seller September; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.48½. Corn active and higher; high mixed, 44½@44¾c spot; 45c, September; 46½@46¾c, October; low mixed, 43½c spot; 44½c, September; yellow, 44½c; no grade, 41@42c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 30½c; rejected, 27c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 58,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 109,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, $1.58; No. 2, $1.47; amber closed at $1.40½ bid. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 35c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand; spring extras, $5.75@6.75. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1.32; No. 2, $1.28 spot; $1.27⅞ August; $1.14½ September. Oats quiet and held firm; No. 2, 28c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 38½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 62c. Barley and unsettled; No. 2, 92c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat higher but rather less active; No. 3 red fall, $1.30 cash, $1.29 seller the year; No. 2 red fall, $143@1.45. Corn active and higher; No. 2, 38@39c cash, 40c August, 41c September, 42c October. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 29@29½c, spot; 29c August. Barley, little doing. Rye firmer; 57@58c.

WHISKY—A shade better, at 91@91½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged, at $16.75@17.00. Bacon weak; some sales lower for jobbing and other lots; shoulders, 9¼@9½c; clear rib, 10¾@10⅞c; clear, 10⅞@11c. Lard firm; summer steam, 7½c; refined, 8⅝c.

HOGS—Better, at $4.35@4.65.

CATTLE—Quiet; no shipping lots on the market; Texans range at $1.50@4.50; native cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with good demand, especially for new; extra family, $5.25@5.50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $16.75@17.00. Bacon steady; shoulders, 9¼@9⅜c; clear rib, 10⅞@11c; clear, 11@11⅛c, all packed; bulkmeats steady and unchanged; hams steady; plain, 13c@13½c; sugar-cured, 14½@15c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—Cotton dull and lower; ordinary, 10½@12c; good ordinary, 15@15½c; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal lower at $2.85. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats in good demand at 43c.

HAY—Dull and nominal.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; shoulders, 9½; sides, 11½@11¾c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 19⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, shipping grades firmer and in fair demand; receipts, 2,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.95@5.80; common to good extra, $6.15@6.45; good to choice, $6.50@7.20; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.40; extra Ohio, $6.30@8.50; St. Louis, $6.70@10.75. Rye flour firm at $4.50@5.60. Cornmeal in good demand; Western steamer, $3.10@3.50. Wheat in light supply, with fair export demand and prices higher; receipts, 27,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.22@1.30; No. 2 do, $1.47@1.49; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53@1.54; No. 1 Duluth (to arrive), $1.58; new winter red Western, $1.55@1.60. Rye scarce and firm; Western, 92c. Corn in fair demand and higher; receipts, 81,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 54@56½c; sail do, 57@59c; kiln-dried, 58@54c; yellow, 60@62c; white, part to arrive, 75@78c. Oats more active and firmer; receipts, 8,000 bu; new mixed 42@44c; white 48@53c; black, 42@43c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 19½@20½c. Sugar quiet and firm; refining, 8@8¼c. Molasses firm; clayed Muscovado, 27@32c. Rice firm; 8½@9½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy at 6c; refined, 16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firm; new mess, $18.00@18.10. Beef quiet, firm, and unchanged; beef hams steady; choice lots, $25.00@28.00. Cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 8½c; short do, 9¾@10c. Lard quiet; old Western steam, 8¾@8 9-16c; new, 8½@8⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 12½@13c.

WHISKY—Firm, at 96@96½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Best grades firm, others nominal. Wheat firm and scarce; red, $1.40@1.50; amber, $1.56@1.58; white, $1.70. Rye, 79@80c. Corn active and higher; yellow, 59c; mixed Western, 56@59c. Oats quiet and weak; white, 45c; mixed, 41@42c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, for August, 16c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 96½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Western superfine, $4.25@5.25; extra, $6.25@7.00. Wheat active and strong; choice amber, $1.72@1.76. Corn—Mixed Western firmer, 58½c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 41@42c; white, 45c. Rye firm at 85@95c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 95@95½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easy; yellow, 71c; mixed, 73c; white, 74c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $24.00; choice, $27.00.

WHISKY—Firmer; Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, $1.00. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; fair demand. Wheat dull; sales 9,600 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1.37; Duluth, to arrive, $1.37. Corn dull and steady; sales 35,000 bu at 43½@44c for No. 2 Western; 42c rejected. Oats dull at 36c.

FREIGHTS—Higher; 11c for wheat; 10c for corn; 6½c for oats.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50; do to arrive, $1.48. Corn quiet; low mixed, 50c; No. 2, 52c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Aug. 14.

Prop Persia, Montreal, sundries.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, lumber.
Scow Ahnapee, Willet's Pier, wood.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop New Era, Ludington, towing.
Barge City of Erie, Ludington, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. K. Nims, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Silver Cloud, Saugatuck, wood.
Scow Laurena, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Lake Forest, Buffalo, coal.
Schr G. R. Purington, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Curlew, Oconto, lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Amherst, stone.
Schr H. Rand, Alaska, railroad ties.
Schr Leo, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Turner & Keller, Bay City, salt.
Bark Acorn, Holland, wood.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, lumber.
Schr E. G. Wright, White Lake, lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Planet, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Be DeNoc, lumber.
Scow Sultan, Saugatuck, slabs.
Schr Onward, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Emma Hutchinson, Cleveland, coal.
Brk Carrier, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr W. F. Allen, Jr., Ludington, lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Arab, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Cleveland, sundries.
Schr Tri-Color, Holland, staves.
Schr J. S. Miner, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Arrow, Holland, slabs.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, wood.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, railroad ties.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr City of Chicago, Erie, coal.
Schr William Smith, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. C. Butts, Saugatuck, wood.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. Lind, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Gipsey, White Lake, lumber.

CLEARED .... Aug. 14.

Schr Kate Gillett, Goderich, 17,130 bu corn.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 42,846 bu corn.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 18,350 bu wheat.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green salted hides, and sundries.
Schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, 45,515 bu corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, 28,000 bu corn, 16,000 bu wheat, 400 brls flour, 50 bags timothy seed.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Corona, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr L. J. Farwell, Kingston, 15,993 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 10 tons pig iron.
Stm barge M. B. Robertson, Collingwood, 15,601 bu wheat.
Stm barge East Saginaw, Manitou Island, 200 bags oats, 10 brls flour.
Schr Mary Nau, Red River, 20 brls pork.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 100 cwt lard, 10 brls flour.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 29,400 bu corn, 7,610 bu rye, 3,000 brls flour, 125 bdls pelts.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 15,994 bu rye, 8,084 bu wheat.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 748 bars railroad iron.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 10,198 bu corn.
Prop Alma Munro, Montreal, 16,518 bu wheat.
Schr A. B. Moore, Buffalo, 65,000 bu corn.
Schr A. M. Beers, Be De Noc, sundries.
Schr Halsted, Goderich, 36,463 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were moderately active, quotable at 4½c for corn, 4¾@5c for wheat, and 4c for oats to Buffalo, and 11½c for wheat and 11c for corn to Kingston. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schr E. Jones, corn at 4½c; schr Scotia, corn on private terms; prop Philadelphia, corn and wheat, and prop Mohawk, wheat on private terms. To Kingston—Schr Amoskeag and Havana, corn at 11c; schr M. S. Higgie, wheat at 11½c. To Oswego—Schr Nevada, corn at 10½c. To Port Colborne—Schr Orphan Boy, corn at 5c. To Montreal—Prop Merchant, wheat on private terms. To New England via Ogdensburgh—Prop City of New York, corn at 25c. Total, 11; capacity equal to 65,000 bu wheat and 240,000 bu corn. The schr Lafrinice was taken for iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at $2.25; bark Acorn, L'Anse to Cleveland at $3.40, or to Erie at $3.60.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 14.—The prop Mohawk Belle arrived to-day towing the canal-boats Kennebec and Messenger from Leroy and the Monte Christo from Lake Depue; and the canal-boat Monitor arrived from Peru, all with corn for Chicago. No dispatches by the river. The Mohawk Belle and canal-boats Monitor, Monte Christo, Messenger, and Kennebec, all with corn for Chicago, passed into the canal, and H. G. Loomis, with hard coal slack for LaSalle, passed out of the canal. Eight feet and six inches of water on the mitre sill of Lock 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 14—1 p. m.—ARRIVED—Montreal, Ottawa, 5,900 bu corn; Paramount, LaSalle, 6,100 bu corn, 6,630 lbs timothy seed; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, 150 tons coal; Onondaga, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu do; Brilliant, Morris, 5,900 bu do; Elizabeth, Lockport, 4,800 bu corn, 250 brls flour, 6,000 lbs paper; Sligo, Willow Springs, 55 tons ice; H. S. Carpenter, Sag, 89 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 66 yds stone, 50 brls lime; J. H. Walker, do 89 yds stone; H. L. Peaselee, do, 85 do; Admiral, do, 89 do; Advance, do, 65 do; Reliance, do, 89 do; Harry, do, 93 do; Col. Manning, do, 93 do; Geo. Judd, do, 85 do; Cushman, do, 89 do; Constitution, do, 86 do; W. A. Steel, do, 85 do; Col. Martin, do, 89 do; Arabia, do, 81½ do; Travelar, do, 89 do.

CLEARED—Banner, Henry, 90,005 ft lumber; Leviathan, LaSalle, 19,031 ft lumber, 80 m shingles, 4 wagons; North America, Joliet, 120 m shingles; Burr Oak, Henry, 94 m lumber, 38 m lath.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—9 p. m.—ARRIVED—Omaha, Seneca, 5,600 bu corn, 11,984 lbs flax-seed, 4,800 lbs timothy seed; Jennie Morris, 4,000 bu corn, 3,500 bu oats; Cataract, LaSalle, 5,700 bu corn, 300 bu rye; Ontario, Chillicothe, 6,160 bu corn; Galena, Willow Springs, 74 tons ice.

CLEARED—Monarch, Lockport, 5,071 bu wheat, 2,006 brick, 2,200 lbs sundries; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, light; Onondaga, Morris, light; Brilliant, Morris, light; Mary O'Reilly, Joliet, light; Orion, Marseilles, 86,849 feet lumber; Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, light; Col. Taylor, LaSalle, 34,408 feet lumber, 2,880 posts, 101 telegraph poles; Board of Trade, Marseilles, 47,488 feet lumber, 45 tons coal.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—PASSED UP—Props Egyptian, Salina, Evergreen City; barks March, Kate Darley, Vanderbilt, Magellan; schrs Couch, Nassau, Gifford, Oriental, Anna Craig, Evaline, Falconer, Maggie MaCrae, White Oak, City of Green Bay, M. Valley, City of Milwaukee, Australia, Smith & Post, Kingfisher, Negaunee, Mocking Bird.

PASSED DOWN—Barks L. C. Woodruff, Montgomery, Sardinia, Massalon; schrs Sexton, Annadale, Marengo, St. Peter, Laura, Bella, Cossack, Rival, Tilden, Monticello, Senator Wood, Kate Bruce, Exile, Reed, Case.

WIND—North.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—PASSED UP—Props Potomac, Alaska, Keminaw; schrs Mocking Bird, Mixer Trinidad, Otter, Barbarian, Negaunee, Gold Hunter.

PASSED DOWN—Props. Fred Kelly, Benton, B. Crosse; barks Lottie, Wolf; schrs Portland, Express, Lapetite, Manitowoc, Corsican, H. C. Winslow.

WIND—North.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Putting Down Rebellion.

When the stomach rebels against food and obstinately refuses to digest sufficient aliment to keep the body well nourished, it can only be compelled to resume its natural duties by a wholesome tonic. The powerful alkaloids so often administered for this purpose are not wholesome. They are, for the most part, deadly poisons, and, even when taken in very small quantities, react violently upon the nervous system. Not so Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This salutary combination of vegetable juices, embracing the finest invigorants and alteratives which the botanical kingdom affords, operates mildly, steadily, and beneficially upon the digestive, secretive, and discharging organs. In dyspepsia, bilious affections, nervous complaints, periodic fevers, chronic constipation, bodily weakness, mental depression, languor, sleeplessness, and the various disabilities incident to old age and premature decay, its effects are so wonderful that, to be comprehended, they must be witnessed or experienced.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

89 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Operating Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear. The largest stock of Artificial Eyes in the West.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

New York exchange was weaker to-day, and sold at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium.

Money is abundant yet in this market, but, as mentioned yesterday, lenders are discriminating to a greater extent than usual against a large class of chronic borrowers, whose daily business is to borrow from Peter to pay Paul, and from Paul to pay Peter. Prime commercial paper, at 60 days, is in demand, and in the open market would be readily taken at 8 or 9 per cent. The banks, however, maintain their rates to customers at 10 per cent discount, which really means 11 per cent per annum interest.

The amount of currency going to the country is small yet. There is some new wheat coming into this market, but it is evident from the lightness of the currency movement that there has been no extensive preparation for the immediate movement of the new crop.

The unusual activity in the demand for ocean freights at New York is indicative of large exports and a good demand for Western products. But the high freights on the ocean have, of course, the same effect on values of Western products as high railroad freights from the West to the sea-board. There is, however, this difference: that, while the railroads have a monopoly of the land-transportation, there is no monopoly on the sea except in so far as our own outrageous prohibitory laws in regard to the American ownership of vessels prevents American ship-owners from participating in the business, and to that extent prevents competition. The present high freights from New York to Liverpool will, however, probably draw vessels from foreign ports and eventually make a reduction in freights, which will result to the benefit of the producers in the West.

The present heavy exports of products from all the Atlantic ports make it more than probable that gold will decline largely this fall notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the bulls in Wall street. The time of year when a rise in the price of gold might be expected has passed. How much effect the payment of the $15,500,000 of the Geneva award will have on the gold market nobody but the members of the Syndicate can tell, because none but they know how much actual gold will be used in the transaction; but, even aside from the payment of this indemnity, which must make a large amount of sterling exchange to come on the market yet, the balance of foreign trade is in our favor, and will inevitably cause an important decline in the price of gold before the close of the year.

A REVOLUTION IN THE IRON TRADE

of Great Britain and the United States seems to be in progress. The latest British trade returns show an enormous falling off in the exports of every description of iron from that country to this. It appears that during the first six months of 1872, when the iron trade was in its usual condition, England exported to the United States 444,000 tons of all descriptions of iron. The great change since then is shown by the fact that for the first six months of 1873 the total amount of iron exported from Great Britain to the United States was only 228,000 tons. The cause of the decrease in our importations is partly the continued rise in the price of iron in England, and partly also to the competition of the iron-masters of the United States. The publication of the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States—which correspond to the Trade Returns of Great Britain—is always so much behind time that we have no means of making a satisfactory comparison of the two official reports. The British Trade Returns, just published, bring the statistics down to June 30, while our own official statistics, just published for the preceding nine months, only bring the figures down to March 31. At this latter date the revolution in the iron trade had not become so apparent as it did in April, May, and June. But, from the Washington report to March 31, we find there were some important indications of the change in the first three months of this year as compared with the same time last year. Thus, the total imports of railroad iron into the United States in the first three months of 1872 were 129,138,906 pounds, while in the first three months of 1873 the total imports of railroad iron were only 86,853,515 pounds, a falling off of one-third. This falling off was, however, made up, to a considerable extent, by an increase of importations of steel rails, of which there were only 40,669,060 pounds imported in the first three months of 1872, against 68,914,048 pounds in the first three months of 1873. There was also an increase of 2,000,000 pounds of bar iron, and 4,000,000 pounds of pig-iron, in the importations of the first three months of 1873 as compared with the same period of 1872. It appears, therefore, that the great change in the iron trade shown by the British Trade Returns has been made mainly in the last three months. The British official report shows that for the half year the decrease of exportations from that country to this includes all descriptions of iron, viz.: pig, bar, railroad, rod, and wire, and also all descriptions of steel. One of the causes of the immense falling off in our imports of railroad iron is undoubtedly the decline of the fever of railroad-building in the United States,—in fact it was the mania to build railroads in this country during 1870, '71, and '72 that induced the great imports of railroad and other descriptions of iron in those years. This was also what stimulated all other manufactures of iron in this country to an extent that has since made them such important competitors of English manufacturers. Under the unusual demand for all descriptions of iron-work during 1871 and 1872 manufacturers in this country were induced to build extensive works, which they are obliged to keep running, because, if they stop, the machinery and buildings are unsalable, and soon depreciate very largely in value. The railroad-mania has left us this legacy: that it obliges the iron manufacturers of this country to come more into competition with those of Great Britain for the supply of demands for other kinds of iron-work, or else shut up shop.

A change of the magnitude indicated by the British Trade Returns must eventually have an important effect on commercial affairs in Great Britain, and it is not improbable that the recent falling off in the British revenue may be indirectly attributable to the troubles in the iron trade. The change in the trade is too recent to foresee its whole effects yet. It may, however, be safely assumed that they will not be favorable to the general commercial prosperity of Great Britain.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	116¾	117
5-20s of '65	118¼	118¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¾	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	117¾
10-40s	114¾	115
U. S. 5s (new issue)	113¾	114
Gold (full weight)	114¾	114¾
Gold Coupons	114¾	114¾
Gold Exchange		114¾
Sterling Exchange	109	@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 14:

Twenty-first st, fourth lot e of Lincoln st, n f, 25x125¾ ft, July 9; consideration, $550.

Randolph st, 80 ft w of Fifth av, n f, 80x180 ft, dated Aug. 6, Sarah Gale to Enos Slosson; consideration, $80,000.

Talman st, s of Fulton st, w f, 24¾x109 ft, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $1,000.

North av, e of McHenry st, s f, w ½ of Lot 12, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $1,300.

Wallace st, s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, Lot 15, dated July 21; consideration, $1,050.

Michigan av, s of Sixteenth st, e f, 22¾ ft to alley, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $11,250.

Wabash av, 200 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x176 ft, dated Aug. 8; consideration, $3,500.

Snell st, bet Honore st and Chicago av, e f, Lot 36, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $900.

North av, bet Western av and Davis st, s f, Lot 47, dated June 13; consideration, $4,000.

Wabash av, 38 4-5 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 38 4-5x191¾ ft, with building, Aug. 12; consideration, $15,000.

Ohio st, 60 ft w of Dearborn st, n f, 40x100 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $8,000.

Park av, bet Page and Wood sts, n f, 21 3-5 ft to alley, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $11,000.

Bay st, 3d lot w of Calumet av, n f, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Michigan av, 190 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x143¾ ft, dated July 21; consideration, $5,000.

Church st, bet Wisconsin and Menominee sts, w f, lot 37, dated July 16; consideration, $825.

Honore st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, part of Lots 30 and 31, July 1; consideration, $4,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 23, Block 3, Baxter's Subdivision, s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, July 28; consideration, $475.

Lot 24, Block 3, same subdivision, July 23; consideration, $475.

Lots 11 and 12, in n ½ of Block 15, s ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, Aug. 12; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 7 and 8, Block 3, Ravenswood, Aug. 13; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 141, of White and Cole's Subdivision of Block 1, of Stave's Subdivision, part n e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, Aug. 1; consideration, $1,200.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	4,647	4,313	6,344	2,603
Wheat, bu	68,330	66,060	2,402	26,634
Corn, bu	220,365	261,960	273,825	340,676
Oats, bu	50,951	48,260	20,734	21,034
Rye, bu	5,470	5,387	391	......
Barley, bu	793	2,880	840	1,845
Grass seed, lbs	206,105	62,155	......	49,572
Flax seed, lbs	123,280	264,780	......	1,500
Broom-corn, lbs	......	16,090	21,950	45,940
Cured meats, lbs	7,640	39,880	412,252	146,764
Beef, brls	......	......	130	145
Pork, brls	......	......	190	10
Lard, lbs	5,620	6,330	108,228	45,625
Tallow, lbs	14,450	7,490	39,580	40,000
Butter, lbs	90,125	52,935	......	21,450
Live hogs, No.	9,351	9,397	6,940	7,886
Cattle, No.	2,399	2,392	2,585	1,443
Sheep, No.	787	1,112	......	182
Hides, lbs	78,890	30,078	80,130	62,124
Highwines, brls	50	253	152	430
Wool, lbs	94,491	53,835	387,526	126,961
Potatoes, bu	552	3,785	81	30
Lumber, m feet	6,494	3,166	2,489	2,116
Shingles, m	1,506	840	1,664	2,800
Lath, m	755	100	348	235
Salt, brls	9,470	6,500	1,639	1,290

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,736 bu wheat, 7,876 bu corn, 1,823 bu oats, 747 bu rye, 383 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 211 cars wheat; 497 cars corn; 12,200 bu No. 1 do, and 12,200 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 54 cars oats; 12½ cars rye; 2½ cars barley. Total (777 cars), 332,000 bu.

The schr A. B. Moore, loading with corn at Central Elevator A, was visited yesterday afternoon by a company of admirers, who, over a fine set-out of champagne, recited to each other their ideas of the beautiful, and their respect for W. T. Baker & Co., who send out in her the largest cargo of corn ever shipped from this port,—being 65,000 bu of high mixed. The vessel is one of the finest that sails on the lakes; this is her second trip. She goes to Buffalo.

The leading produce markets were active and higher to-day, all round, except in provisions. There seemed to be a general burst of confidence in breadstuffs, for which it was hard to account, otherwise than on the general principle that confidence, like the small-pox, is "catching." The trading was principally speculative, the demand for shipment being much less than usual, and the markets were very steady, considering the excitement that characterized most of the grain markets.

There was no particular activity in any department of the dry goods market, but in comparison with last week pretty general improvement is noticeable, and the market now presents a firm, healthy tone. The situation of the grocery market was essentially unchanged. Sugars were being held with slightly increased firmness, owing to a reported advance at the East, but nominally values were the same as during the preceding days of the week. Coffees continue unsettled, but were without further advance. Other goods in the list comparatively were steady. In the butter and cheese market only a moderate aggregate of sales was accomplished. There was no change in prices. The fish trade was quiet at former quotations. Dried fruits continue active and generally firm, prunes being the only exception. Raisins are still working upward, and some other lines are tending in the same direction. Hay was dull. Hides and leather remain firm. The oil trade ruled quiet and steady, except for carbon and turpentine, the former of which was unsettled and lower, while the latter advanced 2c. Bagging, coal, and wood were firm.

Lumber was moderately active at unchanged prices. Building materials meet with a fair inquiry at unaltered quotations. Metals, iron, naval stores, and cooperage remain quiet. The metals are steady, but manufactured goods in the hardware line are rather weak. Coopers' stock, at least tight staves, is scarce and firm. Hops and broom-corn are without new features. Wool is fairly active. Tub washed, extra and medium, is quoted at 45@48c, while reassorted lots of a superior quality have been sold at 50c. Timothy seed was again active; and, owing to a falling off in the receipts, the market was steadier than for several days past. Sales of prime to choice were made at $2.90@3.00. Other seeds were inactive and nominal. Green fruits were in fair request on local account, and prices were unchanged except for peas and blackberries, which were easier. Potatoes and other vegetables were plenty. The former continues dull. Poultry was slow of sale, prices being weak and in the buyers' favor. Eggs declined, under larger offerings.

Lake freights were dull and steady at the recent decline, the number of vessels chartered being slightly larger than yesterday. Rates were quoted at 4½c for corn to Buffalo by sail, wheat to do being nominal at 4¾@5c. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 11¾c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was quoted at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 11 charters was reported, which will carry out 65,000 bu wheat and 240,000 bu corn.

Highwines were quiet, but a shade firmer at the improved quotation of yesterday, there being a fair demand at 91c per gallon, all through the session, but very little offering. Sales were limited to 150 brls at 91c. New York was quoted firmer, which caused our local holders to be careless about selling, and some held for an advance.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was dull and a shade easier, with a little inquiry for special brands, and none offering. Lard was quiet, but firmer, being held strongly at yesterday's outside figures, in sympathy with a reported advance in Liverpool. We note that summer lard is much nearer to the price of winter than usual, being now barely ⅛c below it, while the difference is generally ½c per lb. Meats were neglected, but firmly held, as the stocks are light. The reported decline in hogs this morning had no effect upon the market for products. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.90@16.00; do seller September, $15.95@16.00; do seller October, $15.10@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@8.00; do seller September, $8.00@8.12½; summer do, 7⅞@7⅞c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅛@8c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for short ribs; and 9⅜@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; English meats, 9⅜@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8⅞c for shoulders; 10⅝c for clear ribs; 10⅝c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7⅛@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4⅜@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $16.00; 300 tcs summer lard at 7⅞c; 300 tcs do at 7⅞c; 15 boxes summer cured shoulders at 7⅛c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams, canvased and packed, at 15⅛c.

Flour was quiet and strong. There was a moderate demand for the better qualities of spring extras, and some for superfines, but few lots were offered, and other descriptions were not wanted. Shippers were not very anxious to take hold, though New York was strong, and the demand for wheat was better, both here and in Milwaukee. Bran was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 200 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.87½; 98 brls do at $5.85; 100 brls do at $5.25; 600 brls do on private terms; 130 brls superfines at $3.50. Total, 1,378 brls. Also 10 tons bran, on through car, at $10.00; 30 tons at $9.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 6.75
Low to medium	4.50@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	3.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.35
Bran	9.50@10.25

Wheat was active and irregular. Options were 1c higher, and the lower grades advanced about 2c per bu, while the speculative grade (No. 2) was 1c lower for cash, though the shipping demand was good, and wheat was reported as selling at $1.27½@1.28 in Milwaukee. The reason for the last named fact (here) was the apparent junction of three buyers for shipment, who grew tired of holding wheat up so high by competition, and agreed to place their business in the hands of one man, and divide his purchases. By this means they were able to control the market. Advices of greater strength in Liverpool, and firmer holders in New York, with a moderate export demand at the seaboard, together with fears of an August corner, ... "wild" this morning, and they rapidly bid up the market, buying in liberally at the top. When the bulletin was posted, showing more liberal receipts, and none but picayunish shipments, there was a reaction, and the market fell off, under anticipations that we shall receive large amounts of wheat during this month and next, with fears, expressed by many, that the upward bulge on the other side of the "herring pond" can only be temporary. Seller the month opened at $1.18, advanced to $1.19, declined to $1.18, and closed firmer at $1.18⅝. Seller September sold at $1.12@1.13, and closed at $1.12⅝. Seller the year was quiet at $1.08@1.08⅝, the bulk of the sales being at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.22, and declined to $1.21 at the close; hard do closed at $1.23. No. 1 spring closed firm at $1.24 for new; No. 3 spring closed at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.00. Winter wheat was unmentioned; red do is nominal at about the same prices as the corresponding grades of spring. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu new No. 1 spring at $1.24; 400 bu No. 2 spring, hard, at $1.23½; 400 bu do at $1.23; 1,200 bu do at $1.22; 12,400 bu do at $1.21½; 19,600 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu (V. & H.) at $1.20; 18,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 1,200 bu do at 99c. Total, 58,400 bu.

Corn was active and excited, advancing ⅝c above the highest quotations of yesterday, though the general average of prices was only about ⅝c higher. The causes of the rise were much the same as noted yesterday. The markets at other points were strong, and probably from the same radical causes,—confidence in condition, and doubts as to supply. The very favorable weather has kept much of the corn from spoiling, about which there was much fear till recently, and it now seems as if there can be no further danger. Hence dealers are not afraid to handle and hold it, as heretofore, and there is now a slight approximation to the feeling which would have caused corn to sell at 50c in this market, but for the dread of its becoming heated in the bins. Add to this the reports from the country, which all point to the conclusion that the yield this year will be far below the average, unless the frosts should be deferred to a much later date than usual, which present meteorological conditions do not indicate. The shipments continue to considerably exceed the receipts, and our stock is worked down to relatively small dimensions in consequence, while there is a tremendous line of shorts out for next month, and a good many for this. Some such thoughts as these set the short interest to buying early, and they soon run up the price. Then the shippers held off, saying they could not afford to pay 1c more to-day than yesterday, and this resolve weakened quotations, especially as it was whispered around that the longs had made the market an artificial one, bidding up that they might sell out at a profit. The shippers came in afterward, but only bought sparingly, through the session, which fact was the reason why lake freights were dull. Seller September opened at 40c, declined to 39⅝c, advanced to 40⅛c, receded to 39⅝c, and advanced to 40⅛c, closing firm. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 39⅝@40c, closing at 39⅝c. Seller October was nominal at 40⅛c bid, and 41c asked. New receipts of No. 2 closed at 40c, and high mixed at 40⅛@40⅜c. Rejected closed at about 35⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu high mixed at 40⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 40⅛c; 41,600 bu No. 2 at 40c; 69,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 89,600 bu do at 39⅝c; 25,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 6,800 bu rejected at 36c; 19,600 bu do at 35⅝c; 400 bu do at 35⅝c; 8,000 bu do at 35⅛c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c afloat. Total, 288,800 bu.

Oats were rather more active than yesterday, and a shade firmer, but not remarkable for life. The market opened with a fair demand at yesterday's prices, but many buyers withdrew when they found that holders asked an advance to correspond with the increased strength in wheat and corn; especially as New York was quoted dull. Seller the month sold at 27⅞@27⅛c, seller September at 26⅛@26⅛c, seller October at 26⅛c, and seller the year at 26c, all closing firm. Cash oats were in better request at 27⅛@27⅜c, closing at 27⅞@27⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 27⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 27⅝c; 50,000 bu do at 27⅛c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25⅞c; 3,600 bu do at 25⅛c; 600 bu by sample at 33⅛c; 600 bu do at 31⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 31c; 600 bu do at 30⅛c, all on track. Total, 63,200 bu.

Rye was quiet but strong, the important advance of 5c per bu being effected, at which all the offerings were taken. Sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 65c. The market closed firm, with some shipping orders yet unfilled. Seller the month was inactive at 62c bid, and 61c was bid for September delivery. The crop of rye is fully two weeks later than the average, and some orders have been waiting here for several days past without being filled, owing to the sparseness of the offerings.

Barley was excited, and higher. The chief interest centered on new No. 2 seller September, as usual, which advanced 6c per bu, opening with 95c bid, and 97c asked, and advanced to $1.02, closing at $1.02@1.02½. Seller October was also in good demand, selling at $1.02½@1.03½; and seller the year sold at $1.02. Options sales aggregated 90,000 bu. No. 3 was also in good demand, the effect of the recently adopted rules of inspection being to elevate No. 3 very nearly to the former rank of No. 2, and make the latter a very scarce article. It is somewhat remarkable that country sellers have carefully held aloof from the market hitherto, as if they expected still higher prices. They have probably been deterred by the fear that under the new rules there will be so little No. 2 that it will be a fancy article. If there should be a demand for No. 3, as indicated to-day, the fact will undoubtedly bring out sellers. Cash sales were reported to-day of 1,200 bu new No. 3 at 81c; 400 bu rejected at 60c; 2,000 bu by sample to arrive at $1.15; and 2,000 bu do at $1.10. Total, 5,600 bu. It was rumored that settlements of seller the month were made at $1.10.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUG. 14.—LONDON—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast a shade dearer; good No. 2 spring, 57s; fair average spring for shipment in two months, 55s 6d. California wheat on passage, 59s@61s 6d. Cargoes of wheat on passage slightly larger than last week. Floating cargoes of corn off coast firm; American mixed on passage, 28s 6d; do for shipment in two months, 28s 6d @29s. Cargoes of corn on passage slightly less than last week. Weather in England fine. LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; California, 12s 1d@12s 10d. Corn quiet. Lard, 39s. LONDON—Lard, 39s 6d.

BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS.

The *Mark Lane Express*, of July 28, says:

After three weeks of fair harvest weather the last week brought with it several days of tropical heat quite beyond this season's anticipation, and the crops have consequently been forced on apace, and many forward pieces of spring corn have already been cut. The hay harvest, often threatened, may now be considered as safely gathered, with the crop about an average; and potatoes, which once were in danger of disease from the heavy rains, are favorably reported. Some have feared blight for the later parcels of wheat from the excessive heat; but with so much moisture in the ground we think there is little reason to fear, and, no doubt, it has been a great and general benefit. They have been very busy in France, where, the old corn being exhausted, there has been no decline; but nothing beyond an average yield is expected there in wheat, with a poor return of rye, but plenty of oats and barley. Talavera wheat will shortly be cut in England, and forward pieces of the ordinary sort soon follow, and, though no abundance is expected, there is little doubt as to the quality. Prices have kept very steady in the country markets, many being almost bare, and whatever be the character of the new wheat, every peck of old foreign will be wanted for mixing; and this circumstance, even with fine weather, must prevent a heavy decline. Labor has been so scarce in France that farmers have been obliged to seek aid from the military for reaping, and the simultaneous ripening of the crops may, on this score, occasion some difficulty; but as the hay-fields are pretty well cleared, many hands will be set at liberty for other purposes. All Europe has felt the beneficial change, though the extra heat has brought some local storms, and the lateness of the season has been materially lessened. Prices generally have remained much as previously, and, though flour has declined 1s per brl at New York, wheat has been firm. From California accounts have been very cheerful as to the productiveness and quality of this year's produce, and, with much old still in hand, some have calculated that shipments through the season will amount to about 2,000,000 quarters alone. If so, any deficiency here in France or other parts of Europe may thus be made up, and keep prices at about their present level.

THE CROPS IN IOWA.

The *Iowa State Register* says:

We publish, this week, extracts from the press of Iowa in report of the progress and yield of the new wheat and oat crop, and the general condition and prospect of the other crops. We consider these reports much more satisfactory and altogether more reliable than the statements gathered up in one day, and in a careless way from the telegraph operators at different stations. The press generally gets its information from the farmers direct, and from the personal visits of its editors to the harvest field. We prefer, therefore, to give the reports of the press as brought by mail from the farm, rather than by telegraph the opinions of station agents and telegraph operators in towns. The papers from which we gather were all issued between the 6th and 11th of this month.

The reader will see from these reports that the harvest is a bountiful one; that the new wheat is generally of heavy yield, good quality, and heavy weight; that the oats crop is good, and that the corn crop needed only rain to make it an immense one. In the last three or four days, particularly in the last day or two, nearly every locality in the State has been visited by rain, so that the fears of drouth are removed and the success of the corn crop assured.

The new wheat is finding its way into market rapidly. Eastern and Western dealers unite in pronouncing it the best grain Iowa has had for several years, while the yield per acre is fully equal to and perhaps above the average. The new oats are also coming forward, and finding a quick market. The price for wheat, nearly 90 cents on an average, is not a low one, and oats go at 20 cents—a price which makes the latter crop, averaging fifty and sixty bushels to the acre, profitable. Times are still hard, of course, but even at these prices, with dry goods, groceries, and all the necessaries of life at correspondingly low prices, and even lower, the day and the times are not so very bad. Were railroad rates reasonable, the farmer of Iowa would this fall find his labor richly rewarded on every hand. If the rates were what they should be, wheat would bring over a dollar, oats at least 25 cents, and corn 30. And when these prices can be had, farming in Iowa will be the best and the best paying business in the State. For such prices afford liberal profit, and as Iowa crops never fail there is no risk to take.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in moderate speculative demand, closing ⅛c lower than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.18⅛@1.19 seller the month, and $1.12⅛@1.12⅞ seller September, both options closing at the inside. Corn was active, and closed easier, selling at 40@41⅛c seller the month and 39⅞@40⅛c seller September, both closing at 40c. Barley was lower; 10,000 bu was sold at $101 seller September. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

ALCOHOL—Was more active and firm at $1.82@1.87 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUTTER—There was considerable activity in the demand for this staple, but the chief inquiry, as heretofore, was for good to choice qualities suitable for the table. Such being in light supply, were held with some appearance of firmness, but other descriptions still show signs of weakness, holders being anxious to reduce their stocks. Sales were reported at the following range: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—No further change was visible in this market. Grain bags are still meeting with a large demand and bid fair to undergo a further advance, as the supply is light at the mills, as well as in the hands of jobbers, and prices are relatively low. Burlaps are in fair request and are steady, as are also gunnies. We quote: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34; American A, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 15@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—The market was moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 8¾@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6¾@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; pale and red, 3½@5c. Sales include 1 car and 23 bales common at 3¾c; 5 bales fair at 4½c; 10 bales at 5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry, prices ruling tolerably steady for most materials. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50 @2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50 @10.00; Milwaukee pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common (selected) $15.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—The changes in this market were unimportant. The decline of ⅛c at the East tends to induce an easier feeling here, but, as stocks in the West are very moderate, a feeling of confidence prevails, and all merchantable goods are held with a fair degree of firmness. Trade continues satisfactory. We quote: New York factory, 12¾@13½c; Ohio factory, 11¾@12½c; Western factory, 11¾@12¼c.

COAL—Prices range the same as for a fortnight past, where they are exceedingly firm, so far, at least, as anthracite and the better grades of bituminous coals are concerned. Business continues active at all the principal yards. We quote: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60 @1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, and consequently the market is weak and prices lower. Sales of good to choice packages ranged from 12½@13½c. A few dealers are asking 14c for guaranteed packages.

FEATHERS—Were salable to the dealers at full prices. We repeat: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing price, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—A moderate amount of trading was done, at former quotations, the market ruling steady and firm, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00 @9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins are speculatively active, and are still tending upward. Currants are firm and ½c higher. Peaches, apples, blackberries, and cherries continue in good request, and are exceedingly firm. Prunes are quoted "off" a little, the extreme high prices at which they have recently been held having materially checked the demand. Nuts are firm. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@19c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7@8c; citron, 44@46c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@9½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 12@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 25@26c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7½@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8½c.

GROCERIES—If we except the development of a firmer feeling in sugars, the general features of the market were unchanged. Coffees were strong at the advance noted yesterday. The high prices now prevalent are causing a diminution in the demand, but stocks are reported light all around, and apparently are held with confidence. Rice is fairly active and firm, especially for Carolina, which is in short supply. Syrups, spices, soaps, and candles were quoted steady. Following are the prices current:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33½@34½c; O. G. Java, 29@29½c; Java, No. 2, 28@28½c; fancy Rio, 25½@25¾c; choice do, 25¼@25½c; prime Rio, 24@24½c; good do, 24¼@24½c; common do, 23¼@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@22¾c; Singapore Java, 25½@26c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@25¾c; do, prime, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¾@13½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11½c; granulated, 11¾@11½c; A, standard, 11¾@11½c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11¼c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10¾@11c; C No. 2, 10¾@10¼c; yellow C, 10@10¼c; choice brown, 10@10¼c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9¼@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10c; do prime, 9¼@9½c; do, fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 8@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28 @33c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16 @19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6⅝c; German mottled, 6⅛@6⅝c; Golden West, 6@6⅛c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅝c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅝c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4⅝c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅝c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¾@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Pears were plenty, and rather slow at lower prices; blackberries were also a trifle easier. Other fruit was unchanged. The offerings of peaches from Michigan were larger, and they were active and firm. Prices are given below: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box. California pears, $5.50@6.00 per case; do plums, $600 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@4.00 per brl. Blackberries, $3.25@3.75 per case; wild do, $2.00@3.00 per case. Blueberries, $4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $3.00 per bu. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box; Bartlett's do, $1.75 per box. Peaches, $2.00 per box; Michigan peaches, per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00 per case (36 lbs); do 60 lbs, in boxes, $5.50@6.00; $1.50 per basket; Siberian crab-apples, 50c per box.

HOPS—Were in light request, chiefly on country account, at 20@45c for common to choice Western.

HAY—Remains inactive, and prices were not subjected to any quotable change. Very little prime old hay is to be had at any price, and no considerable quantity of new is yet arriving. We quote prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Are moving freely, and the market exhibits a firm tone, the late advance being thoroughly sustained. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11@11½c; do heavy, 10@10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 15@16c; veal-kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change in this department to speak of. A moderate business is being done at the rates following:

Iron	3 8-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6¼ @ 9⅛c	⅌ lb
Norway iron	9	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9⅛ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11⅛ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21⅛ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8⅛ @ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Gradual improvement is noticeable in the demand for upper and sole, and the volume of business now compares favorably with former seasons at a corresponding period. Stocks, generally speaking, are light, both of domestic and imported leather, and the market is firm at the quotations. The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The leather market is steadily improving, in consequence of the arrival of shipments to England. Advices from abroad are of an encouraging nature, and our dealers are preparing to ship large orders of both sole and split leather. This, in connection with the home demand, tends to enliven the market, and the outlook is very encouraging. There is a strong demand for hemlock sole for foreign shipment and also for home consumption, which tends to prevent any surplus of stocks accumulating."

We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	90@ 1.10
Kip, veals	95@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	33@ 37

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were quiet and unchanged as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7⅛c; by car load, 7⅛c.

NAILS—Were in fair demand and steady. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet but steady at the given rates: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17⅛@18c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15⅛@16⅛c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The market for carbon continues weak and unsettled, and is now quoted at 17c. Turpentine is firmer and has advanced to 55c. Other oils remain quiet and comparatively steady. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@83c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG-IRON—Only a fair number of orders were placed, and prices were quoted steady and unchanged, as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Tuscarawas, $53.00; Lake Superior, Massillon, $55.00; do, No. 2, $54.00; Missouri charcoal, No. 1, $55.00; Chicago Stonecoal, $50.00.

POULTRY—The offerings of chickens were larger, and more than equal to the inquiry. Prices were weak and lower. Old chickens are quotable at $3.75@4.25; springs, $2.50@3.25; small do are dull at $1.50@2.00. Turkeys sold at 12@12½c.

POTATOES—The market is still abundantly supplied, and the demand is comparatively light. The local trade is now supplied by the neighboring farmers. Prices are weak and irregular. We quote: Potatoes, per brl, $1.50@2.00; do per bu, 50@60c; sweet potatoes, yellow, $5.00 per bu; do, red, $3.00@3.50.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was active and steadier, the receipts being less. Sales ranged from $2.00 for poor to $2.90@3.00 for prime to choice. Future was quiet. Clover was quiet but firm at $5.60@5.75; millet at 45@55c; Hungarian, 60@65c. Sales include: 582 bags and 1 car at $3.00; 489 bags at $2.95; 575 bags prime at $2.90; 185 bags at $2.85; 57 bags at $2.80; 115 bags do at $2.75; 158 bags do at $2.70; 231 bags at $2.60; 15 bags at $2.65; 31 bags at $2.55; 76 bags medium at $2.50; 53 bags at $2.35; 21 bags at $2.25; 6 bags poor at $2.00.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and firm. Stocks are accumulating slightly. Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

TEAS—Were quiet as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 45 @55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—A fair business was doing in the tobacco market, and prices were generally well sustained. Below are the quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; poor to common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is firm with a tendency to advance; Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00 @10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in the average demand at yesterday's prices, excepting tomatoes, which were more plenty and easier. We quote: Tomatoes, 40@67½c per box; onions, $4.00@4.25 per brl; corn, 10 @11c; water-melons, $7.00@15.00 per doz, according to size; musk-melons, $1.25@1.50 per doz; beets, $1.50 per brl.

WOOL—Was fairly active, the demand being from manufacturers. Some dealers complain that the quotations are too high, especially for choice tub-washed wool. However, one firm here (Messrs Tillinghast, Allen & Co.) are selling wool at this figure, and have several orders ahead. But it should be remembered that the wool is reassorted here and graded as No. 1, while there is very little, if any, wool arriving in a condition to come under this grade. Choice and bright Wisconsin washed fleece brings 42c. We quote:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, XAXX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,391	6,863	884
Tuesday	3,073	6,477	628
Wednesday	2,390	9,352	787
Thursday	3,000	12,500	800
Total	12,854	35,192	3,079
Same time last week	11,375	31,132	2,378

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,309	5,017	......
Tuesday	336	5,516	......
Wednesday	2,585	6,940	......
Total	4,230	17,473	......

CATTLE—The cattle market was without change for the better in any of its general features. The wants of the trade were few and of a by no means urgent character, and, under a supply fully twice as large as was required to satisfy all demands, the prevalent feeling, as might be supposed, was one of great depression. The markets below, as well as our own, are fairly flooded with common cattle, and as prices there are relatively lower than at this point there, of course, is no outlet for our surplus, and for several days past a rapid accumulation has been witnessed. The amount of stale stock now in the yards exceeds 4,000 head, and with only two more days of this week remaining it is clear that—unless to-morrow's and Saturday's receipts prove much smaller than there is any reason to expect—the great bulk of these will have to be carried over to next week. Sales were chiefly at $2.50@4.75, though transfers were effected all the way from $2.00 for thin through Texans, to $5.75 for choice shipping steers. Very few sold above $5.50, and it must be a really choice bunch of steers that commands that figure. We again quote the market closing weak and unsettled:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.90@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
36	good steers	1,107	$4.75
21	choice steers	1,316	5.60
11	choice steers	1,337	5.60
10	cows and calves		30.00
31	stock steers	1,083	4.00
27	Texas steers	837	3.35
32	choice steers	1,376	5.65
18	good choice steers	1,218	5.25
18	choice steers	1,315	5.45
16	good steers	1,316	5.25
40	choice steers	1,318	5.45
52	Texas cattle	893	2.00
21	cows	814	3.00
21	cows	890	2.62½
16	good steers	1,303	5.25
16	good steers	1,242	5.25
54	Texas steers	1,087	3.40
33	Texas steers	994	3.25
31	fair steers	1,213	4.37½
112	choice steers	1,399	5.60
17	good steers	1,290	5.15
31	good steers	1,309	5.35
31	good steers	1,316	5.40
25	good steers	1,180	4.90
17	good steers	1,290	5.15
31	good steers	1,309	5.35
19	good steers	1,335	5.35
21	cows and heifers	882	3.40
54	Texas cattle	1,088	3.40
25	Texas cattle	869	2.75
96	Texas cattle	833	2.75
63	Texas cattle	793	2.37½
23	Texas cattle	798	2.37½
24	Texas cattle	779	2.75

HOGS—A somewhat easier feeling took possession of the market to-day. This statement will occasion no surprise after a glance at the above table of receipts. Buyers and sellers entered the yards this morning in good spirits, and the market opened auspiciously for the selling interest, early sales making at fully as strong prices as prevailed yesterday, but a little later, when it became apparent that the day's receipts would exceed 12,000, there was a loss of confidence. Buyers lowered their bids 5@10c—heavy grades, as usual, suffering most—and after 10 o'clock sales dragged more or less to the close. The extreme range was $4.35@5.00, with sales mostly at $4.40@4.50 for heavy, and at $4.65 @4.85 for light.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
49	263	$4.55	60	227	$4.70	60	181	$4.75
54	205	4.50	97	272	4.60	76	332	4.45
50	229	4.50	25	180	4.95	54	308	4.50
79	252	4.55	35	244	4.45	178	338	4.45
79	181	4.85	33	203	4.40	63	252	4.70
61	206	4.70	63	248	5.00	94	299	4.50
55	195	4.75	46	263	4.50	56	190	4.85
29	248	4.45	74	198	4.90	59	281	4.40
100	191	4.90	42	236	4.60	57	178	4.85
58	270	4.35	22	273	4.80	57	163	4.80
56	189	4.87½	50	263	4.60	34	257	4.45
75	194	4.95	50	173	4.80	53	263	4.55
90	271	4.45						

SHEEP—Were in better supply, and were more active. Although local butchers were about the only operators, nearly everything was picked up, and the market ruled firm at $2.75@4.50 for inferior to really good grades. Among the transactions were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
96	91	$4.00	54	83	$4.00
91	98	4.12½	41	77	3.87½
85	99	4.50	97	105	4.25
96	91	4.00	101	95	4.00
90	86	3.75	25 lambs		2.50

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.

The offerings were only fair, but the demand was not particularly urgent, though about twelve cargoes were disposed of in the course of the day. Prices are without quotable change, though they were probably not very strong, as no sales were reported. We again quote: Good to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.50@15.50; common to medium do, $9.50@13.00; coarse cargoes, $9.00@9.50; joists and scantling, $9.50 @10.00; lath, $1.75@1.80; shingles, $2.87½@3.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for lumber continues light, though fair for the season. Prices are without variation as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @25.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.25 @ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.00 @ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@46.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00 @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Greece...Saturday, Aug. 16. | Canada, Saturday, Aug. 30.
Egypt....Saturday, Aug. 23. | Spain.....Saturday, Sept. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.......Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN.......Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:
ALABAMA.......Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA.......Wednesday, Oct. 1.
Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents,
Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Bur'ln Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 7:00 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:30 a. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:25 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:10 a. m.	* 10:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:20 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:10 p. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 11:45 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	†10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 71 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	9:40 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	2:15 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:30 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 88 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:28 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:40 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:20 p. m.	9:00 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can save baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:20 a. m.	1:30 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 18 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, and esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will positively cure the worst cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD, perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice.

Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Send for his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, ... see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of disease. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has the best diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 3 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

No. 41 West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures all private, chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, no matter who have failed. Call or write; pamphlet free. Consultation free; correspondence confidential. ... pages full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

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HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Pekin, Mason, and Washington Express	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	† 8:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:05 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:35 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 6:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	‡ 8:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a. m.	* 4:05 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:20 a. m.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. F. R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:20 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 56 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:25 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:57 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:35 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Passenger	5:20 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Freight Accommodation	10:00 a. m.	5:20 p. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 SOUTH CLARK-ST., corner Van Buren, Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician, having been practicing in Chicago for the last 16 years. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC and PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes. SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED SIGHT, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD, positively cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in general practice. Gentlemen of this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent to any address in sealed envelope. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you can consult a doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

COBURN Medical Institute,

177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago. Chartered and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of ... Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has more diplomas from the best colleges in the land, and had more experience in the treatment of diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn, ... postage stamps for his books on male and female diseases. Address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. Confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, ... m.

CURE! PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. Dr. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous engravings.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, West Washington-st., Chicago (first floor), cures ... chronic, and nervous diseases in both sexes, ... who have failed. Call or write; ... consultation free; correspondence confidential; full information for two stamps. Send for circular.

BROTHERS DISAGREE.

The Fraternal Ties Severed by a Drunken Quarrel and a Shot that May Prove Fatal.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening the saloon and boarding-house No. 101 West Twelfth street was the scene of a desperate encounter between two brothers named Robert and William Bourne. They were boarders in the house, and, previous to the hour mentioned, had been drinking quite freely of the poisonous mixtures that are retailed at such places. The first premonition of the disturbance was a dispute which arose over some trivial matter while they were sitting together at a table. The words soon became high and harsh, and blows rapidly followed them. Though there were several men in the saloon while the brothers fought and struggled, no attempt was made to separate them. The fight was kept up with great fierceness on both sides for some time, but finally William proved himself to be the more powerful of the two by throwing his brother. The former got the uppermost, and using his fists with all his might, when Robert drew a revolver from a concealed pocket and discharged it once. The sharp report and the loud cry of pain that followed brought every inmate of the house to the saloon, where William lay writhing on the floor and bleeding profusely from a wound in the left breast. Robert was nowhere to be found, he having fled as soon as his brother's grasp upon his throat was released by the shot. A doctor was immediately called to attend the wounded man, and his hasty examination showed that the bullet penetrated the breast just below the heart, and lodged in the back part of the body. Had it entered an inch higher death would have been instantaneous. The probability now is that he will recover. When the matter was reported at the Twelfth Street Police Station, Sergeant O'Donnell, with his usual promptness and fidelity to duty, took the lead in the search for the fugitive. At 1 o'clock in the morning he had him in custody. He was found hidden in a house not far from the scene of the quarrel. Yesterday he was brought before the Justice of the West Side Police Court, and was held over without bail for further trial. No testimony was elicited, and, therefore, the exact nature of the quarrel has not been ascertained, there being nothing but hearsay upon which to place reliance. It would seem, however, that the angry dispute which had such a dreadful ending was the result of a difference of opinion with regard to certain matters connected with sailing, both men being employed on lake craft.

ILLITERATE ADULTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In this morning's issue of THE TRIBUNE I noticed a synopsis of the report of Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, wherein the percentage of illiterate male and female adults is given respectively at .1715 and .2305. Surely this is a mistake of the printer, I think it should be 17.15 and 23.05 per cent. READER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1873.

[The figures should have been as our correspondent suggests.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

STREET-SPRINKLING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Why is it allowed by the city authorities that street-sprinklers should make mud-puddles of our streets? Michigan avenue especially has been damaged greatly by the superabundance of water poured rather than sprinkled upon it. Not only does it cause the road-bed to be cut into ruts, but the mud is a great nuisance to every one driving on the street, or having occasion to cross it on foot. DRIVER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. A. Edwards, from Boston, is a guest at the Briggs.

Hon. C. W. Hufschmidt, of Iowa, is at the West Side Briggs.

The Hon. C. T. Curtis, of Clinton, Iowa, is at the Briggs House.

D. A. Crowell, P. C. & St. L. R. R., Richmond, is at the West Side Briggs.

Charles W. Baldwin, proprietor Olive Street Hotel, St. Louis, is at the West Side Briggs.

Col. Wm. S. Evans, of Pittsburgh, Government contractor, is at the West Side Briggs.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Tuley, the City Counsel, is on exhibition in a picture store on Wabash avenue.

Mrs. A. N. Towne, wife of the General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday, and will be at 1064 Wabash avenue for a few days.

Gov. John J. Bagley, of Michigan, and party left Detroit yesterday morning by the Michigan Central Railroad, in a private car, en route for Lake Superior, via the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

D. E. Hall, Adrian; J. W. Vincent, Jerseyville; T. Bowman, St. Louis; F. E. Nourse, Appleton; G. H. Tingley, Kentucky; E. D. Needham, Vinton, Iowa; H. C. Denton, Oswego; E. B. Howell, New York, are at the Briggs.

D. O. Mills, President of the Bank of California, and a large party of Pacific Coast capitalists, arrived here yesterday in a Central Pacific Directors' car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. They are on a pleasure-trip to the East.

W. H. J. Mulford, New York; J. O. Mahana, Des Moines, Iowa; W. Breckman and J. Nusbaum, New York; J. A. Moore, Boston, Mass.; W. K. Sexton, Hartford, Conn.; E. Sprague, Columbus, Ohio; A. W. Gilbert, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ben A. Frazer, Covington, Ky.; C. H. Ketridge, Little Rock, Ark., are at Anderson's.

E. Benford, Iowa; B. F. Nelson and wife, Ashland, O.; W. E. Candor, West Virginia; H. Austin, Minnesota; J. C. Barclay, LaCrosse; the Hon. A. Bick, Milwaukee; Wm. L. Rankin, Springfield; W. O. Johnson, Mexico; Col. W. C. Watkins, Bloomington; D. Stevenson, Indianapolis; Benj. Stanton and wife, Winona; Martin Coulsen, Yankton; F. Wegenheimer, Rock Island; Joe. Taylor, New York; and J. J. Furman, Boston, are at the West Side Briggs.

Senator Hamlin's topic at the Maine Agricultural Fair will be "The Grass."

Gov. Osborn started for Independence, Kansas, on the 11th, to see if something more cannot be done to apprehend the Benders.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, has been taking a week's rest with William Walter Phelps, at the Phelps homestead in Simsbury.

W. H. Bates, of the Pekin (Ill.) *Republican*, has sold his interest therein to his partner, Mr. Riblett, who will hereafter run the machine alone.

The Rochester (Minn.) *Union* suggests the name of Louis E. Fisher, managing editor of the St. Paul *Pioneer*, as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

William A. Graham, of the political firm of Scott & Graham, 1852, and now past his 70 year still retains full mental vigor, and is passing the summer at Saratoga.

Lydia Thompson will be married in London, on the 28th inst., to Mr. Alexander Henderson, for some time her business manager, and sails for this country on the 31st.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, has appointed Judge D. W. LaFollotte, of this city, Professor in the Law Department of the State University, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declination of Judge Bicknell.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, has received a letter from Vice-President Wilson, saying that he is rapidly recovering, and fully expects to be able to assume the duties of his position at the beginning of Congress.

... caused considerable excitement at the ... Methodist camp-meeting by ordering the arrest of the drivers of several stages carrying people from the railroad station to the camp grounds for overloading their horses.

Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica, N. Y., member of Congress, told a friend in Vienna the other day that he was going home to America, and as soon as he could put his finger on his back-pay he would cover the money into the Treasury.

"An Old Lynchburger" remembers when William Allen, now candidate for Governor of Ohio, worked at the saddler's trade in the then small town of Lynchburg, Va., in the shop of "Uncle John Thurman," as he was familiarly called.

... Coy had a proposition to engage in stock-raising, in Iowa, with two of his brothers, during his recent visit there, and he is strongly inclined to accept. He says there is more money in it than anything else he knows of.—*Yorkville (Ill.) Kendall.*

Dr. James Birdsal, a physician at British Hollow, Wis., was found on Sunday morning with his throat cut from ear to ear, and had been dead some hours when found. An inquest was held, and the verdict rendered was that he died by his own hand, with the aid of a surgical instrument. He formerly practiced medicine in ..., but his family, from whom he is separated, reside in Cobden, Ill. His standing in the community was fair.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette.*

A Boston paper announces that Vice-President Wilson is the guest of John B. Alley, at Lynn. Mr. Alley was a king bee in the Credit Mobilier corporation. He and Ames, in the height of Mobilier prosperity, called upon Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and left $2,000 upon their table—the occasion being the 25th anniversary of Mrs. Wilson's marriage. The money was at once put into Credit Mobilier stock. Long after that Vice-President Wilson came to Hartford and induced Gov. Hawley to deny that he (Wilson) ever had any interest whatever in Mobilier stock. He deceived Gen. Hawley and the audience. Now Wilson is rusticating with Alley.—*Hartford (Ct.) Times.*

The Rev. Dr. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, in a recent sermon on occasion of laying the corner-stone of the South Evanston M. E. Church, commended the idea of having a basement and parlors in the church, for social purposes. In answer to the objection that boys and girls will do their sparking at the church, the Doctor said: "I say *Amen*. I have a daughter whom I cherish dearer than the apple of my eye. When she is of suitable age, I had rather my daughter would be courted in the house of God than in a theatre."

Augustus S. Butler, of Allegan, Mich., who was killed by the upsetting of a stage-coach at the White Mountains, was a son of the late Orange M. Butler, an old resident of this city. He removed to Allegan in 1858 or 1859, and was there married to the daughter of the Hon. Flavius J. Littlejohn. He leaves a wife and two sons to mourn his untimely end. Mr. Butler has for several years been engaged in the banking business in Allegan, under the firm of Butler & Peck, and only a few weeks since sold his interest there, intending to make his home at Lansing, where his mother and brother, Charles W. Butler, well-known in this city, now reside.—*Adrian (Mich.) Press.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY HAVING A PATENT ON ONE OF THE most useful and salable articles used in private houses, hotels, and restaurants, will dispose of a few rights at a great sacrifice for money to drive the business. Address X 43, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale. Inquire at 418 West Madison-st.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 118 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A CAPITAL of $5,000 in an established iron foundry, with good trade, as partner; German preferred. Address B 41, Tribune office.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A 1 BARGAIN—DINING-ROOM, OYSTER AND ice-cream business, with furnished rooms attached, filled with regular boarders. No. 1 business. Owner leaving city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, having 40 boarders, and centrally located; will sell cheap for cash; cause, poor health of owner. Apply in person to THOMAS J. WELLS, 1036 Indiana-av.

A CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR shop, having a good run of first-class light wagons and general repairs, for sale. One of the best locations in the city for the right kind of a man. Will take unimproved real estate in part payment. Address O 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—183 FOURTH-AV., TWO-story brick house, 10 rooms; or will exchange for suburban unincumbered property at cash value. Give description and price. G 27, Tribune office.

A WELL-REGULATED BRICK-YARD, HAVING an extra sieve and A No. 1 trade, for sale or exchange; will take real estate in exchange; reason for selling, want to go to Europe. Address X 14, Tribune office.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE doing a good business; pleasant living rooms attached; will do to investigate. Inquire at 290 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE CRIBS, BINS, OFFICE, AND scale owned by us at St. Anne and St. Mary, Ill. At St. Anne, cribs for 12,000 bushels corn; St. Mary, 20,000 bushels. No better points in Illinois for grain; direct line with Chicago, Cincinnati, and the East. Apply to RAUB & MORTON, Earl Park, Ind.

GROCERY FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK OF GROceries, fixtures, scales, ice chest, show case, new wagon, and good trade, in good locality; no bonus. Call at once at 729 West Lake-st.

GROCERY STORES, DRUG STORES, MARKETS, billiard halls, restaurants, &c., &c., for sale; some really fine openings. KIMBALL & CO., 126 Dearborn-st.

I CAN PUT A MAN AND WIFE INTO BUSINESS on $25 security, with a complete home and outfit. 129 West Madison-st., up stairs.

LAUNDRY BOOKING $500 PER MONTH, 8 SUburban lots, some furniture, all for $800; going to farming; will take $500 worth of horse and wagon property. For information call at 195 South Desplaines-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Fixtures and ice-box all in perfect order. 105 Twenty-second-st., South Side.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A SPLENDID DRY goods business for sale. Cash required, $6,000 to $7,000. A young man preferred. Address Drawer No. 50, Aurora, Ill.

SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH AT 680 South Halsted-st.

SALOON FOR SALE DOING A SPLENDID BUSiness; cheap rent; lease to May 1. A. H. McLEAN, 146 LaSalle-st.

SALOON FOR SALE, $600, WITH FIXTURES AND furniture; house suitable for boarding; rent, $100 per month. Inquire at 261 Clark-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE WITH 20 BEDS for sale; reason is death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK, GOOD WILL, AND FIXTURES OF RESTaurant and ice-cream saloon, and eight furnished lodging-rooms, for sale, in good location, doing a first-rate business; a good class of day and transient boarders; everything complete; will be sold for $1,600. Rent, $80 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

STOCK ($6,000), FIXTURES ($1,000), LEASE, AND good-will of a clothing store for sale or exchange for a desirable house and lot. Address W. Carrier No. 6, West Division. Stock in excellent condition for the fall trade, and the location first-class.

THE ONLY PLANING MILL IN A GROWING city in Central Illinois for sale. Building and machinery almost new. Three railroads; large county, in which this is the only mill. Good opening for manufacturing, for which a stock company could be formed. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Y Z, Tribune office.

THE BEST-PAYING RESTAURANT IN CHICAGO for sale at a great bargain. Fittings and property cost over $12,000; receipts from $250 to $300 per day. Other business requiring attention of owner, and must be sold. Fine opportunity for a first-class restaurateur with a limited capital. Address X 81, Tribune office.

TWELFTH-ST. EXCHANGE, 74 EAST TWELFTH-st., corner Wabash-av., for sale. Bar-room furniture and house if wanted. Call at 74 East Twelfth-st.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS chances; come take a look. 275 East Madison-st., Room 45. SUMMERS & CO.

$400 FOR AN ESTABLISHED AND EXTENsively advertised manufacturing business. Sickness reason for selling. For particulars address X 47, Tribune office.

$700 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS, PAYING business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. WM. LOWE, 70 East Madison-st., corner of State, Room 1.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 TAYLOR-ST., ONE DOOR FROM STATE—Board and lodging in a new brick house; board with lodging $4.50; day board $3.50. Mrs. G. M. ENK.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board with rooms $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

143 THIRD AVENUE—A SPLENDID ALCOVE room, with board. Also, rooms, with board, at 118 and 120 Third-av.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SINGLE FRONT ROOM, second story; also another front room, with board, in quiet family and pleasant location.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of second-story front rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent with board; hot and cold water, also pleasant rooms; double or single. References required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Handsomely furnished and unfurnished rooms, en suite and single; superior table; croquet grounds; references exchanged.

880 INDIANA-AV.—A WELL-FURNISHED front suite; also pleasant room with large closet, suitable for two gents, to rent, with board.

927 WABASH-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FIRST-ST.; desirable rooms, en suite or single. Table first-class. Terms reasonable.

A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED FRONT room, with board, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address O 2, Tribune office.

West Side.

12 ABERDEEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. Only a few boarders. Terms reasonable.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGton—A nicely furnished front parlor in a private family with first-class table and all the modern improvements.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY desirable accommodations for a few young people, married or single. House and surroundings make this an unusually inviting home for the fall. Fine croquet grounds on the premises. Terms quite moderate. A few day boarders accommodated.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, with the privilege of using piano.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIvate family. Large front room, nicely furnished; also, back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen and their wives.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—PEOPLE LOOKING for first-class board and rooms, please call to the house for all particulars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND GOOD board, with large front room nicely furnished, in a small private family, also a room suitable for two gentlemen, at 396 West Randolph-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, wanted for husband, wife, and four young children, the latter trained to obedience. The suburbs or Chicago near the lake preferred. The advertisers seek a quiet home and rest from housekeeping, and believe they would bring the minimum of trouble. Replies will not be attended to unless terms and locality are fully specified. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address X 38, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, 2 CHILDREN and nurse, in a pleasant family, and genteel neighborhood, on West Side. Will furnish rooms if required. Address R 239 West Lake-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, first-class, near Eighteenth-st. Prairie-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st. Michigan-av., house and lot near Thirteenth-st. These houses are desirable residences, are elegantly built, and are in perfect order. They will be sold low, at what may be called bargains, for such property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST.—175 FEET NORTH OF ..., 25x105, only $300 per foot, cheap at $1,000; street assessment paid for; title perfect; no cheaper or available business lot for improvement or investment can be found. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE AND STANTON-AV. 100x120 feet with comfortable house, on southeast corner; also 75x100 feet on Stanton-av., just south of Thirty-fifth-st. This beautiful property will be sold at $30,000 if taken at once. It is worth $35,000. This would be only $160 per foot, with a house thrown in which will rent for $600 per year. Stanton-av. property at $80 per foot, a very low price; $75 per foot, all cash, has been refused for the Stanton-av. property; this property is a real bargain; and should be sold at once; it is a splendid location for a first-class investment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ADJOINING THE city limits south, on Grand and Oakwood boulevards, also on Egan and Vincennes-avs., at low prices and on liberal terms; will sell in single lots. There is no more beautiful property; Oakwood boulevard is to be finished at the public cost, and the transit railroad in Fortieth-st. will soon be removed; title perfect; such property must soon jump up 50 per cent. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS' LEASES AT FIXED RATE and no re-appraisals. 48x170 on Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge courts. 38x110 on Michigan-av., adjoining Michigan Avenue Hotel and controlling its ventilation and light on the south. 38x44 on State-st., east front, 82 feet north of Randolph-st., 3 party walls, &c. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shields, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Egan, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS. 75x100 on Douglas-place and Calumet-av., looking down the great South Park Boulevard. 100x125, to alley, on the cor. of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with a good 2-story frame house, and 60x100 on Stanton-av., in the rear of the above property. 25 feet on South Clark-st., 175 feet south of the great Pacific Hotel and Post-Office. 165x150, corner Drexel-av. Boulevard and Forty-first-st.; cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH CLARK AND LASalle-sts., positively at a great bargain and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN car shops and Central Park; lots fronting Lake, Madison, Park, Washington, Warren, and Crawford-avs.; cheap, and on long time; special terms made with those who will build. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton and Racine-avs., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUNITY—WE WILL sell east front on Sangamon-st., between Van Buren and Tyler, on five years' time, 8 per cent interest semi-annually, without any money down to parties who will build. REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW house and lot corner of Taylor-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING, SOUTHEAST corner Lake and Peoria-sts., 20x80, together with engines, boiler, shafting, elevator, and a very desirable lease of ground; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on premises. BROOKS & NUMAS.

FOR SALE—$300 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT on Circle or Western-av., at Norwood Park, only three blocks from depot; $10 cash, $5 per month. Norwood Park Land Office, Room 11, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn; east front; 42 Manchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL house and lot in Cottage Grove, near the boulevards; a good horse and buggy taken as part pay; balance easy terms. GEORGE S. SHAW, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS ITS VALUE, OR will be exchanged for brick or lumber, a nice brick house and lot on South Side, only $6,000. Address X 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—A FIVE-ACRE lot near Rock Island Car Shops, subdivided into 48 lots, at only $20,000 if taken at once, on very easy terms; or will exchange for some first-class property between the boulevards and pay difference in cash. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., A LITTLE SOUTH of Thirty-second-st., 50x160 feet, at $250 per foot, on easy terms for three days. Property four blocks north is held at $400 per foot. This is a rare opportunity. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FIRST-class residence on a corner on Washington-st., west of Union Park, with lot 35x125, good brick barn, etc. Everything in complete order. Price, $24,000; a low price for such a property. The location is fine, and the lot is cheap at $300 per foot. Immediate possession. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE of 10 rooms, with all modern improvement, and lot, only ½ of a mile west of Lincoln Park. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE ON PRAIRIE-AV., $37,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR MEN OF MODERATE means. Cheap city lots on Wentworth, Archer, Shurtleff, Egan, and Graylock-avs. Also upon State, Arnold, Butterfield, Baddan, Halsted, Hanover, Emerald, Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts. Small payments down, balance in five years. Interest, 6 per cent. Title perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHAPMAN, 133 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 13 rooms, lot 26x134, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50X181 FEET ON THE southwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. This valuable corner lot is offered for a few days at $400 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR-works and Central Park; easy terms; long time to a party who will build; no cash required, and 5 years time given; free ride; street cars; excellent train accommodations. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK, CONvenient to station, $650 each, 30 per cent discount for all cash; lots adjoining worth $1,000 each. This party must have money. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON JACKSON-ST., NEAR Hoyne. Lots on Harrison-st., corner Morgan. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 15 Major Block.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, HALSTED-ST., 200 feet front by 425 feet to North Branch canal. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 128X125 FEET, NORTH-east corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., CORNER O'BRIEN, 97 feet. Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av., 148 feet. Whiting-st., near LaSalle, 48 feet. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON MONTHLY payments; property of all kinds for sale. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOME ONE MAKE ME AN OFFER on 51 South Green-st.; house will rent for $900; 50x125 feet of ground; must sell. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS RETail grocery business situated on West Side. Address MILES LANDON, 159 South Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 AND UPward, in an old established manufacturing establishment; $30,000 already invested. The business is active and profitable, but needs additional help and capital to extend the same. Address O 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY AND SELL ...; sel lumber in connection with a small well established planing-mill. Address 69 Fulton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CAPITAL IN the grain and provision commission business, receiving and shipping; connections in the country and in Europe formed, and everything in working order. Address X 140, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CASH, TO PURchase retiring partner's interest; business established and profitable. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY SEWING MAchine, equal to new, in perfect order; cost $70; will sell for $25. 1258 Indiana-av.

A $75 IMPROVED WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY sewing-machine, glass slipper, &c., equal to new; price $25. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 373 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 39 South Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE PIANO AT A SACRIFICE—AN ELEGANT rosewood 7-octave piano forte, overstrung bass and all modern improvements, round corners, carved mouldings, carved legs, Louis XIV style. The instrument is a fine one, and cost $575; price $310. Must be sold. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TONED 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano, four round corners, with moulding and in good condition, for $175 cash. Address PIANO, Carrier 20.

ORGAN—A PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE—13 STOPS, 2 manuals, and 2 octaves of pedals; suitable for a small church, lodge room, or for the parlor; a great bargain. Apply at 915½ West Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—HOUSE TO GIVE AWAY, LAND TO lease 10 years. Apply on premises 3 days, from 10 to 12 a. m., 150 West Monroe-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD PROPERTY—DESIRable dwelling of eight rooms, and lot 148x165 feet, cheap and on easy terms. North Ravenswood—Lots at the new station for a short time at former prices. The attention of all who desire sites for homesteads or investment is called to these lots. Excellent school and church facilities; good society, quick and cheap access to business, splendid soil, and the healthiest of localities! The investment of a small sum in this locality is as safe as a Government bond, and will yield larger returns. Special Bargain—I have two corners, each 100x125 feet, immediately opposite the station, which I am authorized to sell for $800 each, one-third cash. These two lots are the cheapest in the vicinity. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NORTH Evanston—In opening up my subdivision, I offer the first 10 lots at the low price of $225 each; lots are 33x180 feet, fronting on avenues 100 feet wide; terms $10 monthly payments, or ¼ cash and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. These lots are beautifully located, being convenient to the depot, schools, and churches. Parties seeking investments will be shown this property free of expense. WM. E. BEST, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPerty on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Call from 10 to 12. O. J. STOUGH, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—CICERO AND JEFFERSON—CHOICE acre tracts in these towns. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$275 TO $675, IN MONTHLY PAYments, will buy a good lot 25x150 feet, with sidewalks in North Evanston. WM. P. THAYER, 184 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND 10 ACRES of land, some timber, ¾ of mile from Hobart on Ft. Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; no agency business. J. G. EARLE, owner. Call Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LOTS IN choice locations and well improved, at from $10 to $25 per foot. Also, property by the block or acre, on favorable terms to parties who will improve. Several houses for sale and to rent. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—GROVE lots, 50x190 feet, convenient to the depot, school, church, and stores; $10 to $20 per foot. I will make special terms with parties who will build. Also, some good houses well-located for sale on easy terms. SAM'L FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS AT WASHINGTON Heights, at $600 per acre; $1,000 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, at 8 per cent; ¼ mile from station; free pass for three years on railroad to every purchaser. Come and see this if you want something nice that will sell at an advance within 30 days; land high and dry. 1,000 acres in the subdivision, which is in Sec. 18, T. 37, R. 13. Plat at office of WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 10 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FIVE HUNDRED FEET FRONT, OR part of same, nicely located, at Irving Park, to exchange. Party wishes to leave town. Will trade for furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, or any kind of good merchandise. Will sell lots for lowest cash prices. Address T 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROUND AT NORWOOD, MONtrose, Harlem, Brighton, and Cornell, in acres, blocks, and lots. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND 50-FOOT lot at Desplaines; $1,000, only $200 down, balance in $15 monthly payments. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. K. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY on new Danville & Vincennes Line. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES AND lots two blocks from station; easy terms; money furnished to build; 200 houses built this season. HULBURD & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton; the best bargain ever offered in this town; good location and all modern improvements. Also brick house, 14 rooms, good location; small cash payment and long time. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN HYDE PARK, on Madison-av. Low price; easy terms. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON, WHERE WE have rich soil, fine large trees, thorough drainage, sewer to the lake, and sidewalks all laid, a few lots at under price. Also a large house with all improvements, in complete order, newly painted, papered, etc., with lot 50 x 150, and a large barn, for $3,500. Most promising investment in the market. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FORTY acres, being southwest of the southwest of Section Seventeen (17), Town 37, range 14, east of the 3 P. M. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO property, house and lot, unincumbered, at Clinton, Iowa, 11 rooms, gas, etc., carriage-house, barn, fine fruit and shade trees; also 5 acres on the bluff, beautifully located and suitable for pleasure grounds of any kind; will take in exchange, house and lot, and will pay difference in money if unincumbered. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., 124 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED farm of 160 acres, in Effingham County, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad, near station, unincumbered. Will exchange for a good cottage and lot, or lot worth about $3,500. Apply to REA & COATES, 168 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—50 OR 75 FEET, WELL LOCATED ON the North Side; or two good dwellings, in exchange for suburban property; might pay difference in money or assume incumbrance. REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON MONTHLY PAYments, a small house and lot, Englewood preferred. Address, with particulars, X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CHEAP LOT (SOUTH SIDE PREferred) in exchange for a handsome young-horse, large, sound, kind, stylish; will work anywhere; afraid of nothing; well suited to coupe or carriage. Apply to the owner, who has no use for him. 168 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—40-FOOT CORNER LOT FOR BUSIness; must be in good business locality, North or South Clark-st., State, Dearborn, or Madison-sts., will pay $10,000 or $15,000, half cash, balance in good lots on North Clark-st., unincumbered. Owners call. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LOT, CORNER PREFERRED, ON West Twelfth-st., between Ashland-av. and Robey-st. will pay one-third cash. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—60 OR 80 ACRES IN WORTH TOWNship, not over $150 per acre; prefer to hear from owners. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BROWN AND WHITE COLORED SETTER has run off from 95 Seigel-st.; the finder may return the same and will receive good reward, at the gun store, 205 West Randolph-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, BETWEEN 4 AND 5 P. M., a satin-faced black fan. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 447 Wabash-av.

LOST—BETWEEN ILLINOIS CENTRAL FREIGHT depot and store, a shipping book; return to 209 Wabash-av., and receive reward. C. D. AUSTIN & CO.

FOUND—A HORSE; THE OWNER OF IT INQUIRE at 615 Clybourn-av.

LOST—$20 REWARD—A POCKET DIARY CONtaining papers of value to the owner only. The above reward will be paid for above at 290 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON THE BOULEVARD, ON TUESDAY evening, Aug. 12, a gold bracelet, carved. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with cashier of Tribune office.

LOST—BETWEEN THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL Railroad, at the foot of Madison-st., and No. 4 Washington-st., a red-covered memorandum book containing papers of value to the owner only. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 4 Washington-st. CLARK & GOWAN.

STOLEN—ONE GRAY PACING MARE FROM THE corner of Wabash-av. and Fourteenth-st., with phaeton buggy, on evening of Aug. 13. Any person returning same or giving satisfactory information will be liberally rewarded by C. B. HEARTT, 158 Michigan-av.

STRAYED FROM NO. 322 OHIO-ST., ON TUESday evening, a small Scotch terrier dog; ears and tail out; had on a new brass collar; a reward will be paid for his return to above No.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE RECOVERY OF A black leather pocketbook, lost on Randolph-st. on the 14th, containing $124, to C. W. TURNER, No. 9 South Peoria-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AT A SACRIFICE—A HANDSOME WALNUT PARlor suit, a rosewood 7-octave piano, Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Residence 7 Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HANDSOME CURTAINS, stylish pattern, in green terry, heavy gilt headings. Bargain. Address O 9, Tribune office.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices. Chamber sets, marble-top, $70; Parlor suits, lounges, wardrobes, carpets, etc. You will find it to your interest to examine our stock and prices. EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO., 369 West Madison-st.

I HAVE SOME FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE or exchange for real estate, or good horse and buggy. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elaborate designs—Surpass all. An elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a luxurious bedstead; all sizes. Adapted to parlors, libraries, dining-rooms, office, and stores. The new Empire office desk now ready; convertible into a perfect bed. Prices, $45 to $110. Sold on installments, if desired, on $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 369 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN GOOD CONDITION, in exchange for suburban real estate. Address P. O. Box 142.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $2,000 OF FIRST-CLASS furniture. Will give lots near city and $500 commercial paper and cash. O 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS FOR STATE FAIRS, camp meetings, hunting, fishing, and family parties who desire to live a few days upon the banks of some lovely trout stream or lake, avoiding crowded and expensive hotel charges. For outfits apply at Government Goods Depot, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKET TO NEW YORK City. Less than regular price. Apply at Room 10, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LADY'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND RING, entirely new, taken for debt; high setting, brilliant stone, 1½ karats, at a sacrifice. Address J 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO RAILROAD TICKETS TO Omaha, cheap. Apply clerk Central Hotel, Market-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN academy-graduate, a musician and linguist, whose studies were completed at Dresden and Paris, as governess in a good family. Address MISS MACDONELL, Krakow Post-Office, Franklin County, Missouri.

WANTED—FOR NIGHT SCHOOL, A TEACHER or bookkeeper who is able to instruct in bookkeeping, arithmetic, and writing, from 7 to 10 p. m. Only competent persons need apply. WM. C. FRICKE, 313 Ewick-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, good repair, Thirty-seventh-st., near Lake-av.; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st., 81 Vincennes-av. after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—SOME HOUSES, AND SOME FINE furniture for sale at a bargain by S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, ON CASS-st., near Indiana, with or without furniture; all modern conveniences, &c. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NICE LITTLE FURNISHED COTtage of 6 rooms, No. 339 Butterfield-st., until May, 1874, at $42 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO 8-ROOM HOUSES, WITH PANtries, closets, verandahs, &c., &c., on Drexel Boulevard, south of street cars, for $35 per month. Inquire of J. H. McCARTNEY, 104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN GOOD ORDER, near Randolph-st. cars, No. 23 Davis-st. T. C. HILL, Room 7, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—3-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; RENT, $30 per month, 630 Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Sixteenth-st., in good repair and clean. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS, FURNISHED cottage on Michigan-av., south of Thirtieth-st., in good condition and location. GILBERT & CALDWELL.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house of 11 rooms, with all modern improvements, with 50-foot lot and barn, on Michigan-av., to good responsible tenant, until 1st of May, 1875. Apply at office DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, 334 West Washington-st. Apply to W. W. STRONG, 357 West Randolph-st., or 266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—112 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—10 ROOMS, bath room, hot and cold water. Carpets for sale. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, TO A FAMILY OF adults, a nice cottage in a good neighborhood; 6 rooms, with closets. Apply at 463 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor new (Public) block, 50, 55, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 43.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen; 1st floor; brick house. No. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—2, 3 AND 4 ROOM SUITES, WITH WAter, pantry, and closets, nice and new, for families without children; $8 to $16. Inquire at 323 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—5 OR 6 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 168 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, SPLENdid unfurnished rooms to gents or ladies with references; ready to occupy Sept. 1. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR FURNISHed, 2nd single room; also barn with five stalls. 399 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE, ALSO OTHER WELL-furnished rooms. All improvements. 312 West Washington-st. Board, if desired. Barn for horses.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM at 251 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WEST QUINCY-ST.—UPPER PART OF house, 5 rooms. Rent, $15. Inquire at 140 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—AT 27 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., ELEGANTly-furnished alcove and single room.

TO RENT—120 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR CLARK, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen or ladies, new and cool rooms, north front; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS at 204 West Madison-st., corner of Green. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at the St. Elmo, Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE or small, to gentlemen or ladies, occupied during day, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH FIXTURES, NO. 12 MILwaukee-av. Also, store on West Kinzie-st. Apply at 224 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—226 MADISON-ST., NEW STORE WITH 6 rooms and closets above. Low rent. 72 Ohio-st., house 14 rooms, with basement, for boarding-house, $50 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED OFFICE, LIGHT and cheerful; vault and closets. Rent low. Also, desk room. 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, near LaSalle.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT 71 MONROE-ST., NEAR State; best location in the city for physician. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 10 Major Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A CIGAR-STAND NEAR THE EXPOsition Building on reasonable terms. Apply at 518 Wabash-av. G. D. HODGES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING SIX rooms, with gas and water; must be on West Side, convenient to Madison or Randolph street-cars; would buy furniture if cheap, and pay cash. Possession required as soon as possible. Address H 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH of Chicago-av., 3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping. State price. Address X 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1ST OR 15TH SEPTEMBER, two-story house, modern improvements, on West Side, located west of Centre-av., north of Jackson-st., and south of Park-av.; will pay no fancy price, but what is a reasonable rent, promptly. Apply to GEO. W. A. BIDDLE, 274 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, COTtage of five or six rooms, or lower part of house. Address D. VALENTINE, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, convenient to business, South Side preferred. Address O 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN A DESIRABLE LOCAtion on West Side, a pleasant furnished or unfurnished house, for one family. Best of care to property and prompt pay. Address X 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 TO 9 ROOMS West Side, east of Union Park, vicinity of Madison preferred. Immediate possession wanted. Apply at COOLEY'S, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, a neatly furnished cottage on the South Side; must have modern improvements, and be in good location. Address X 25, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES and buggies, side-bar road-wagons, etc. Also, a few second-hand buggies. H. B. HILL, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

AS THE DEMAND CONTINUES LIVELY FOR horses, buggies, and wagons of all descriptions, would advise all having them for sale to bring them in immediately to 251 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE HARness, very cheap, at 298 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—3 PAIR MULES, GOOD AND CHEAP and 4 months' time to a good party. Call at 69 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK PONY, GENTLE AND kind; used to city. 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME DARK GRAY HORSE; perfectly sound and gentle. J. B. SHAY, 245 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL WHITE MARE, 15 HANDS high; a splendid gentleman's driver and a perfect saddle horse; very gentle and sound; 6 years old. Price $350. Address X 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW C SPRING PHAETON, OF OUR own make, which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at the Enterprise Carriage Works, No. 769 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGON, made by Stivers, New York; cost $350, will be sold for $200 at 198 LaSalle-st.

STABLE BEDDING TO GIVE AWAY. CALL AT Russell's Mill, 83 Fulton-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—NICE LIGHT TOP BUGGY; state the price and maker. Address X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

A CAPITALIST OR A YOUNG MAN WITH CAPital desiring to engage in trade may hear of a very excellent opening in an old, well-established, and lucrative business, by addressing JOHN TURNBULL, Manager of the Commercial Agency of Tappan, McKillop & Co., Chicago.

FOR SALE—$22,000 FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES; will sell all or part, or will borrow $17,000 for short time at 15 per cent. C. W. RIGDON, 148 Dearborn-st.

L. B. CARSWELL, 149 AND 151 EAST MADISON-st. Loans on secured notes, houses on leased lots, collaterals, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $2,000 TO $20,000 on inside improved and unimproved; also on good collaterals. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HAND IN SUMS OF $2,500. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON LEASEHOLDS and good collaterals, in sums to suit. No delay. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$3,000, FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS, ON NEW brick house and corner lot on Indiana-av., worth $9,000 cash; will pay 10 per cent interest. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR 3 YEARS; ABUNDANT first mortgage security and interest paid promptly semi-annually. Room 17, Lakeside Building, corner Clark and Adams-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$4,000 FOR ONE YEAR, on good inside real estate. Security, 10 per cent interest, and a fair bonus. Address S 33, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM, AT 10 PER cent, on inside property. AVERY, MILLER & CO., 143 Monroe-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Illinois farms, or city real estate, for five years. A. HARSHBERGER, Room 6 Trade Building.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CALORIC ENGINE, 1½ HORSE-POWer, at shop in rear of 391 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TO MILLWRIGHTS AND MANUFACturers, 45 pieces of iron, 175 feet 3 and 2½ inch rough shafting, with pillar blocks and coupling, complete, never used. Address J 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TUBULAR STEAM boiler in good working order of ten or fifteen horse power. Address, stating price and dimensions, A. M. JOHNSTON & CO., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—FLOURING MACHINERY—WE WISH to add one merchant wheat and one corn burr to our mill; want first-class machinery throughout. Manufacturers send circulars to EDWARDS & HOWARD, Waterville, Marshall Co., Kan.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TABLE FOR CIRcular saw shaper and small iron drill. Must be in good order and but little used. WHITTLESEY & PETERS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—DRUG-CLERK, MIDDLE-AGED, UNmarried man preferred. Address Morton's Pharmacy, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WRITING A GOOD hand, desiring a situation in a bank, can address NATIONAL, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCER'S CLERK WHO UNDERstands bookkeeping and all the details of a retail grocery store. Address with reference, age, and salary expected, X 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE city and country hardware trade. FINLAY & WHITTIER, Room 2, No. 153 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD SALESMEN FOR THE CITY. Come ready to go to work this morning. Good wages guaranteed. 463 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—15 BROOM-MAKERS. STEADY EMployment given and machines furnished. Apply to CAHILL & GALLAHER, 189 West Eighteenth-st., east of Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD INSIDE PAINTERS, IMmediately; none but the best need apply. L. C. WRIGHT, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedsteads; steady work and good wages. Apply to R. T. DUNCAN & CO., Nos. 39 and 41 East South-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SASH MAKER; one that thoroughly understands laying out sash and can take charge of the sash department. Apply at corner West Twenty-second and Throop-sts.

WANTED—10 OR 15 BRICKLAYERS AT CORNER Thirty-fifth-st. and South Park-av.

WANTED—A BARBER AT 33 TWENTY-SECONDst., corner of Indiana-av.

WANTED—ONE STAIR-BUILDER AT NEW Briggs House, Room 26, 9 a. m., Aug. 15, or address CURTIS, BROS. & CO., Clinton, Iowa. None but first-class need apply.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS COPPERSMITHS. None others need apply. EDWARD SMEETH, Brass and Copper Works, corner West Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS WORKED AT TINing at 285 East Madison-st., Room 68.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN—ONE THOROughly competent to draw maps, profiles of property and sketches of land and houses. References required. T. S. FITCH & CO., 153 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH TO work on jobbing at 781 State-st. HAYDE & O'BRIEN.

WANTED—6 CABINETMAKERS. APPLY ON Reuben and Fourth-sts. C. LARSON & BRO.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED JOB PRINTER; also, book binder, to take charge of these departments, who can invest from $500 to $2,000 each. Address, with full particulars, X 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN SHINGLERS, BOYS OR MEN, at 447 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN, AND ONE good floorman. Apply at blacksmith shop, Twenty-fourth-st., near State.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 787 WABASH-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—ONE THAT UNDERstands his business, and can make himself generally useful. Apply at 11 o'clock, at G. A. SPRINGER'S, No. 181 Madison-st., Room No. 7.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR THE WIScousin Central; 200 for station work, 20 to 30 cents per yard, company work and sure pay. Apply to SNELL & CO., 26 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, 100 MEN TO WORK on railroad, sawmill, and tunnel; $2.75 a day. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—1,400 LABORERS AND CHOPPERS; wages, $2.25; station work, 24 to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Company work; no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Company's Agent, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—25 SAWMILL HANDS; ALSO, 300 railroad men; highest wages paid; free fare. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—300 TRACK AND SURFACE-MEN FOR the Northwestern Company, near Milwaukee. Steady work and free fare. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day, board $4 a week, free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm-hands, stone-quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 101 South Clark-st.

WANTED—30 MEN FOR THE CITY, $1.75 PER day; 10 saw-mill hands, $30 to $35 per month and board. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MEN CAN MAKE $30 a week by calling on or addressing WASHBURN BROTHERS, 34 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR GOODS IN COUNtry towns. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors, Rooms 8 and 9, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STEADY-WORKING AND RELIable man and his wife to take care of a small farm; horses, etc.; near city; house, garden, etc. furnished them. Apply at 113 and 115 South Water-st.

WANTED—EDITORS—A LIVE MAN TO TAKE the editorial charge of a Liberal newspaper in the country; must be a practical printer, willing to work at the case, and strictly temperate; state wages expected, which must be reasonable; pay prompt. Also, a competent writer to work up and write local and historical sketches; must be of good address, and an easy and fluent writer. Address PUBLISHER, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOTEL HELP—20 WHITE TABLE-waiters, 1 woman to take charge of Helps' Hall, 2 kitchen girls. Apply at 137 East Adams-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—SEVERAL SMART MEN FOR THE best selling goods out; $5 to $8 a day easily made on small capital in city or country. Apply or address Room 18, 168 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A STRONG FARM HAND FOR HAYing. Apply to H. M. SEAVEY, 180 Lake-st.

WANTED—BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD; good wages to the right one; steady work. 675 Carroll-st.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MEN TO MAKE $30 A week at a legitimate business in the country. McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL NEW articles; pays $3 to $25 daily. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT WAITer; must write a good hand. Washington Dining Rooms, 153 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO TEND MEAT MARKET. Call to-day at 1060 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a family of three; moderate wages; no Irish. 569 Fulton-st., down-stairs.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH, NORwegian, or German girl, for general housework in a family of two; must speak English, and understand cooking, washing, and ironing. Apply at 327 North Wells-st., between Miller-st. and North-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 891 State-st., south of Eighteenth.

WANTED—A DININGROOM GIRL, AT 1001 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS of age, accustomed to the care of children. Apply at 519 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at No. 1564 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family. Apply at 567 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a family of 5; good wages and a permanent home to the right party. Apply No. 53 East Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework. 649 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, WITH THE best of references, can receive good wages in a private family; location one of most pleasant in Chicago, in one of prettiest Parks; kitchen and dining room, etc., with all modern improvements. Inquire for three days at No. 24 Ellis Park; take Cottage Grove cars.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO ASSIST IN general housework and in the care of a baby. Call, with references, at 19 Honore-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 567 Washington-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of five, one hour's ride from the city. Apply immediately at 83 State-st., Mrs. Jackson's millinery and pattern rooms.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, AT ONCE, for kitchen and laundry work, at 880 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, one to do cooking, at No. 941 West Lake-st. Wages, $5 a week.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND DO GENERAL housework in a family of three persons. Call at 14 Bishop-court, West Side; Swede preferred.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GERMAN OR Norwegian girl to do general housework. Apply at 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1190 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COLORED COOK IMMEDIATELY, at 389 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT THE MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, corner Congress-st., one first-class laundress, one good pastry cook, and a dish-washer, immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 286 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A COOK. KATE EWING PLEASE call at 88 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT THE IRVING HOUSE, 168 Wabash-av., one girl for chamber work, immediately.

WANTED—GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD WASHER and ironer, and do plain cooking; family of three. No. 1063 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL HOUSE and second work at 44 South Morgan-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO CARE FOR A LADY threatened with typhoid fever. References desired. Apply at 241 Lake-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL—APPLY AT ROOM 5, Lumberman's Exchange, northeast corner of Franklin and South Water-sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, FULLY competent to take entire charge of a young infant and a child 3 years old; first-class references required. Apply at 379 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS AT 325 West Madison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—SWEDE, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN girls at the Woman's Aid Association, 81 LaSalle-st. Good places free of charge.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT ROOM 12 CENtral Union Block, corner Market and Madison, chambermaids, laundresses, pastry and scrub girls, for hotel in the country; excellent home and highest wages paid competent help. MRS. E. A. POTTER.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

WANTED—AT ROOM 12 CENTRAL UNION Block, corner Market and Madison-sts., a thorough, energetic, and competent woman as housekeeper for large hotel 100 miles from Chicago. Must be experienced, and give good hotel references. Mrs. E. A. POTTER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN who has had 10 years' experience in the wholesale tea and grocery business as inside salesman. Address H, 61 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO has had considerable experience in business matters, and is a good bookkeeper. Address, stating what is wanted, and salary, X 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman of fair education, to be generally useful in store or office; moderate salary. Address X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—Posting or writing of any kind to do in the evening, or a set of books to keep; charges very moderate. Address X 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (married man) who has had several years' experience in auditing railway accounts; is a thorough accountant, understands bookkeeping, good correspondent, not afraid to work, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address X 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of good business qualifications in a real estate office or store, or in any business where an honest living can be made; the very best of references given. Address X 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS miller; has family; merchant-mill preferred. Address, stating terms, A. DERN, New Castle, Ind. For references, apply to Ullery & Kensinger, Covington, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAR-KEEPER. CAN give the best of reference. Address 73 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs. R. W. CLARK.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER OR ASSISTant in a wholesale house. Address H O, 130 Bunker-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOLICITOR IN SOME kind of active business in the city; can furnish horse and two-seated covered buggy; well known in the city; best of references. Address S 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; anything honorable, both workers. Address X 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE country, as second girl or companion to an invalid lady; references if required. Address 170 English-st., between Fisk and May.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS second girl or to take care of children. Inquire 213 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl of 16 years, to do second work and take care of children. Apply at 406 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED GIRL TO travel; can give good references. Can be seen from 9 to 1, for 2 days, at 139 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family where can have a good home. Apply 9 Ashland-st., west of Wood.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family, or no objections to boarding-house. Call at 251 Twentieth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Please call for two days, at 54 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do second work in a private family or second work and sewing. Please call at 170 Twentieth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK or as first-class laundress in private family, at 505 State-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IF YOU WANT GOOD Scandinavian domestics and servants advertise in Nya Verlden, the best Scandinavian medium in the city; published every Saturday morning. Office, No. 4 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl for chamber work or general housework. Call at 36 South Halsted-st., up stairs. Want to sleep at home.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper, to take care of an invalid lady, or charge of children; will look out for a house for parties going abroad or out of town for the season. Best of references. Address N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A hotel; long experience; capability and best of references offered for a good, permanent situation. Address ANNA E. PETERSON, Indianapolis.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY would like to get a place as housekeeper or assistant to do light work. Apply at 153 Burnside-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, work by the day or week; will warrant a perfect fit. Terms reasonable. Address X 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MAID OR NURSE, BY a young woman, to a lady going to England, used to such duties and traveling. Address A. W., Lake Forest.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY CAPABLE OF teaching the English branches and rudiments of French and music. Address PHILADELPHIA, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, TWO fruit farms, 130 and 135 acres; orchards of 11,000 and 13,000 trees; will net their cost price in three years. Prices, $14,000 and $19,000. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ills.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD, FIRST-CLASS REAL EState and cash for good stocks of clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c. Please answer, giving full description of stock and where interview can be had. Address V 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, near Ottawa, Illinois, for city property. No better farm in the State. C. D. PAUL & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for improved unincumbered property in city or country towns. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS in this State, to exchange for city or surburban property. W. B. DERRICK, 156 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE STOCK OF JEWELRY, consisting of diamonds, plate, watches, etc., etc., worth $25,000, in exchange for acre property. Must be clear, or would assume small incumbrance. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD UNINCUMBERED REAL estate for first-class grocery or other good business. Address P. O. Box 140, City.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR farm and some cash. Illinois and Wisconsin lands for city or suburban property. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—15-ROOM 2-STORY AND BRICK basement dwelling, with 50x125 foot lot on Taylor-st., near Throop, for unimproved Kansas or Iowa lands, worth $5 or $8 per acre. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE, OR FOUR brick stores rented for $6,000 per year, free from incumbrances, for residence property, unimproved, South or West Side, in old city limits; will assume a small incumbrance if desired; only principal need apply, giving price, location and amount of incumbrance, if any. Address X 20, Tribune Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1 A NO. 1 STANdard piano as good as there is in the city, for a good horse and buggy. Please inquire at No. 201 and 203 Halsted-st., cor. Van Buren.

WANTED—CHICAGO PROPERTY IN EXCHANGE for a desirable farm near a thriving city; will pay part cash. Apply to J. Q. Savage, 30 Exchange Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 89 East Madison-st., Room 3.

AGENTS WANTED—NOW TRAVELING IN THE country, to handle property that will not interfere with their regular business, and pay them from $100 to $300 per month. Address O 5, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER WISHES TO JOIN A party with some means, in building houses for sale; unexceptionable references. Address X 79, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND MIScellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 804 State-st.

PATENT SOLICITING AND NEGOTIATING DONE at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Attorneys, 125 South Clark-st., Room 76, 77, and 40 to 53.

WANTED—300 FAMILIES AND 500 YOUNG MEN and women who have lots of energy, to go with us to Colorado, where, in a well established colony, you can get a home of 150 acres of good land by simply living upon it, and where surrounding improvements will make it valuable. We will start in about two weeks. If you want to go we will take you for less money than you can go by yourselves. Come in and make your arrangements. We are not here to humbug you. We have had an office in your city off and on for more than a year. Office, 164 West Monroe-st. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—ANY PARTY HAVING A GOOD SECond-hand safe to sell cheap will find a purchaser by addressing D. WALTERS, Room 28, Exchange Building.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TICKET, CHICAGO TO San Francisco. "MONTE," Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO for some good real estate and cash; party with a good stock can make a good bargain. Address T 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD MEN CAN make an easy and handsome living in the city. Silver platers or parties wishing to plated ware preferred. Call at residence, 418 Warren-av., evenings, after 5 o'clock p. m. Madison-st. cars.

WANTED—ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, SIGN writing, glass gilding and drawing on wood. Also, first-class graining and marbling. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 255, Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 121 West Madison-st., Rooms 6 and 8, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

THE EASTERN FLOODS.

Additional Accounts of Damage to Railroad and Other Property.

Considerable Injury to Shipping in New York Harbor.

Men and Animals Carried Away by the Flood and Drowned.

A Fall of Seven Inches of Water in Twelve Hours.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The storm continues, accompanied by a light rain. Last night in the crowded cellars, in the older part of the city, the poor had to battle with rats driven from the sewers by the rising flood, and their wretched beds were surrounded by water. There has not been any serious derangement of the mails, with the exception of the through Southern mail. All that were due yesterday and this morning are received.

The New York yacht squadron, on their naval cruise, was obliged to run for shelter, and most of the vessels are now reported safe at different points.

Dispatches from the East report a storm prevailing in that section.

From Baltimore it is reported that the streets in various parts of the city are submerged and cellars flooded. Jones Falls has overflowed, and a portion of the old flooded district was again inundated, in some places to the depth of four or five feet. All the railroads running to Baltimore have been more or less damaged, and the detention of mails is more general than in some years. On the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad land slides occurred at Red Cut and Vinegar Hill and other places, and a wash at Elkridge Landing threw the Cincinnati express, bound west, off the track. The train, however, was not damaged. The St. Louis express, due last evening, was delayed at the same point. The damage will not be heavy, and the main line will be in running order by 5 o'clock this afternoon. The track at Severn Station, on the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, is submerged, delaying all the trains.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The storm broke so unexpectedly on New York that shipmasters and freighters had a busy time for making secure their vessels and goods exposed on the docks. About midnight several canal-boats broke loose and drifted helplessly about, but none so far reported have been lost. At Jersey City a ferry-boat was sunk, and it is thought that some of the crew were drowned.

Over 100 outward-bound vessels of all classes are at anchor inside the bar waiting for the stormy weather to break. The wind is high yet, but the rain is moderate.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—The amount of rain which fell in the late storm in this section exceeded seven inches. More than three feet of water is now passing over the dam at Fairmount. The first floors of mills at Manayunk are flooded, and business there is partially suspended.

In the city a boy was rescued with difficulty from drowning, near the mouth of a culvert, and John L. Major was drowned while attempting to rescue his horses from the stable, which was flooded.

The body of Robert Black, fireman, was found beneath the engine, in a pond, into which it ran after leaving the track.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—In consequence of the bursting of a portion of the Harford tunnel, this morning, dividing walls of dwellings Nos. 270 and 272 Bood street, gave way, causing the destruction of two back buildings. All the kitchen and dining-room furniture were precipitated into the stream. The inmates barely escaped with lives.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The storm has subsided without causing serious damage in this city or Brooklyn. Notwithstanding a large fleet of vessels arrived to-day and this evening, none report any serious disaster from the gale.

All delayed mails arrived at the Post-Office before 9 o'clock. The Southern mail due at 6:30 this morning reached here at 8:45 p. m.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 14.—The storm was terrific all last night, but has now abated its fury. The New Jersey Southern track near Camden was carried away. There were no trains on the direct route from Philadelphia to-day.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—The damage by the storm last night to the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad was so serious that travel will be entirely suspended for several days. A passenger train which left Washington last evening for Baltimore, over this road, could proceed no further than Stony Creek, some fourteen miles from this city. It was also found impossible to return, and passengers, forty or fifty in number, were forced to remain on the cars all night, and some of the women and children were not taken off the train until 6 o'clock this evening.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 14.—A storm commenced here at 10 o'clock this morning.

NEW YORK.

Supposed Intended Removal of Custom-House Officials—Heavy Shipments of Grain and Petroleum—Funeral of the Late George N. Roberts—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The Custom-House was wild to-day with a rumor of the removal of about seventy Inspectors, detected in taking bribes. It is a well-known fact that nine-tenths of the Inspectors are paid by merchants for various duties, such as keeping their goods from general order stores, hurrying samples through Appraiser's department, and similar labors, by which smuggling is often made an easy art, but, hitherto, evidence of this could not be had. When Special Agent Jayne seized the books of Platt & Boyd, and found debits against a large number of Inspectors whose names and services were given in full, Jayne sent his report to Washington, and Assistant Secretary Sawyer came on to investigate the matter. His arrival caused the present great commotion. He denies having any communications from Washington on the subject, but it is well understood that he is here for the purpose of investigating the matter. Platt & Boyd admit that there were such entries in the seized books. Jayne confesses that he sent a report on the subject to Washington. Many officials thought to be incriminated have been moving heaven and earth to interview Sawyer. Prominent Republican politicians, who are patrons of the accused persons, plead for them, and Collector Arthur is very anxious. Nevertheless, Sawyer denies all knowledge of the matter. It is supposed here that his design is to sacrifice a few, and let the influential Inspectors, who are guilty, escape. The Fifth Avenue Hotel lobbies are all crowded with Custom-House officials, who express their anxiety freely.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—By the burning of Autenreith's factory in Central avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, 175 men have been thrown out of employment. An average of 500 sewing-machine frames were turned out daily, besides a large amount of chamber furniture and a considerable number of refrigerators. It is proposed to rebuild the factory immediately.

Within the past three days twenty-two vessels have been chartered in the petroleum trade, with a carrying capacity of 100,000 barrels, and eighteen in the grain trade, with a carrying capacity of 500,000 bushels. The grain goes to Great Britain and the petroleum to the Continent.

Platt & Boyd, importers of glassware, against whom a suit has been brought to recover $1,000,000 for an alleged undervaluation of goods, state that the proceedings against them are merely to test the interpretation of the statutes relating to the importation of the class of goods involved. They deny the existence of any intention to defraud the Government, as implied by the action of the custom officers.

A Washington dispatch says the Secretary of the Treasury late last night sent by a special messenger to Collector Arthur, of this port, an order for the immediate removal of nearly 100 custom officers, some of them occupying responsible places, on charges of fraud and corruption, and that the dismissal of another lot of dishonest officers is expected in a few days.

Muddle Over a Street Contract.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Aug. 14.—The report has gained circulation that Prof. Leonard, our City Engineer, was incorrect in his computation of excavations made in improving our streets, and to such an extent that C. M. Irish, Engineer of the I. S. W. R. R., was employed by the contractor to correct the error. Mr. Irish decided that the City Engineer had allowed for only half the work done. Last evening, at a meeting of the City Council, Prof. Leonard demonstrated that his figures were correct, and his report was adopted by the Council, which conclusively settles the matter.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

THE UTICA RACES AGAIN POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 14.—A cold, heavy rain has prevailed all day, necessitating a further postponement of the races until the first good day and track.

THE FORT WAYNE RACES.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 14.—This has been an auspicious second day for the races at the Fort Wayne Driving Park. The attendance was very large, and there were some very interesting races. The first race, purse $100, half-mile dash, between Allen County horses, was won by the Broodstetler. Time, 56¼.

The second race, purse $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, was won by Gray Alex, owned by W. J. Walsworth, of Hagerstown, Ind. Time, 2:35, 2:30, 2:40¼.

The third race, purse $250, open to all pacers, was won by Hoosier Tom, owned by John Wade, of Edenburg, Ind. Time, 2:32, 2:28¼, 2:28¼.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHOOTING-MATCH AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 14.—Below is the score of the pigeon-match held here to-day for a purse of $100, usual distance. McKinzie was the winner. This match was an unusually interesting one, pools selling rapidly. McKinzie had three dead birds given him. The shooting was close, and vastly interesting to the large crowd present:

McKinzie—0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—16.
Brooks—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0—16.
Stock—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1—16.
Austin—1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0—14.

CRICKET.

A ST. LOUIS ELEVEN.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The St. George and St. Louis Cricket Clubs, of this city, have selected eleven of their number, to be called the United Eleven of St. Louis, to make a tour of the Northern States and Canada, and play matches with the clubs of various cities. Challenges will be at once issued to play the clubs of the following cities on their own grounds: Chicago Club, Sept. 1; Detroit, Sept. 2; Hamilton, Ont., Sept. 3; Toronto, Sept. 4 and 5; Boston, Sept. 8; New York, Sept. 9 and 10; Philadelphia, Sept. 11 and 12.

BASE BALL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—Base Ball—Red Stockings 22; Empires 4. The Red Stockings will play in Chicago on Saturday.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.07	69	70	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.05	69	61	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.02	71	57	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.01	71	66	N. E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.96	69	75	N. E., fresh.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.96	69	75	N. E., gentle.	....	Clear.

Minimum thermometer, 72.
Maximum thermometer, 67.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.83	64	N. E., brisk.	2.37	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.92	59	E., fresh.	05	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.97	73	N., light.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.24	66	N., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.96	69	N. E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.91	70	N. gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	28.86	68	N. E., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Davenport	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver	30.23	71	Calm.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	20.92	67	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.88	62	N. E., gentle.	09	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.96	62	E., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LaCrosse	29.91	78	S. W., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.94	70	S. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.98	68	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.75	84	Calm.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.82	69	S. E., fresh.	.....	Light rain.
Toledo	29.92	70	E., fresh.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—For the Northwest and thence to Missouri, low barometer, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain. For the Upper Lake region and southward to the Ohio Valley, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain. For the Lower Lake region and thence to West Virginia, northerly winds, cool, clearing weather. For the Gulf States, northerly winds, shifting to southerly to-morrow, partly cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly to northwesterly wind, low temperature, generally clear weather, with exceptional rain near the coast. For the Middle Atlantic States, northeasterly to northwesterly winds, occasional rain, cool, clearing and clear weather to-morrow. For New England, northeasterly and northerly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and rain.

Cautionary signals continue at New London, Wood's Hole, Boston, and Portland.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Aug. 14, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	12 ft. 7 in.	....	5 in.
Cincinnati	7 ft.	....	1 ft. 11 in.
Davenport	2 ft. 11 in.	....	....
Keokuk	2 ft. 5 in.	....	2 in.
Leavenworth	4 ft.	....	1 in.
Louisville	4 ft. 11 in.	....	3 in.
Memphis	9 ft. 6 in.	....	4 in.
Nashville	2 ft. 6 in.	....	....
*New Orleans	11 ft. 9 in.	....	5 in.
Omaha	7 ft.	....	....
Pittsburgh	5 ft. 3 in.	1 ft. 4 in.	....
Shreveport	9 ft. 5 in.	....	1 in.
St. Louis	11 ft. 7 in.	....	....
St. Paul	4 ft. 5 in.	....	1 in.
Vicksburg	16 ft. 2 in.	....	8 in.

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer, Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Murders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 14.—A homicide occurred yesterday, at Rockport, Atchison County, in this State, which excites the deepest regret on account of the high character of the parties engaged. P. G. Morgan, an old citizen and farmer from near Sonora, in that county, was in Rockport, and, having business in the office of Durfee, McKillop & Co., went there, and soon after occurred an affair that has been for the past fourteen hours all the topic of conversation. Morgan addressed his conversation to Col. A. B. Durfee, calling him a d—— puppy, and other improper names, following the epithets up by grabbing his (Durfee's) neck. At this juncture Mr. McKillop rushed forward to separate the two, but before he reached them Col. Durfee, in his attempt to loosen the terrible grip upon his throat, picked up a notary seal and struck Morgan almost upon the top of the head. Morgan dropped, and in dropping fell headlong out of the office, the back of his head striking the stone step. The striking occurred at 5 p. m., and at 1 a. m. Morgan died, his family having arrived a few minutes before. The cause of the difficulty was, as we are told, as follows: Durfee & McKillop held an execution against Mr. Morgan for their clients, J. S. Hooper & Bro. Morgan went to see if Messrs. Durfee & McKillop proposed to enforce it, and, upon being informed that they did, he commenced the abuse above stated. P. G. Morgan was an old citizen of considerable wealth, we learn, and prominent for many years. Col. Durfee gave himself up last night. A post mortem examination was at once held. Col. Durfee is a prominent lawyer and citizen, and wealthy, and is a brother-in-law of Col. Bennett Pike, of St. Joe, late United States District Attorney and Judge of this Judicial Circuit.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—John Brown and George Thomas, two young farmers living in Osage Township, Jackson County, Mo., got into an altercation yesterday, and Brown stabbed and killed Thomas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—At Alamo, Montgomery County, Ind., last evening, John Campbell, while drunk, had a few words with John Little, with whom he had heretofore been friendly, and fatally stabbed him, Little dying in about fifteen minutes. Campbell was arrested and is now in jail.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Peter Brown, of Bath, N. Y., and Thomas Quinn, of Troy, quarreled, while drunk, yesterday, and Quinn killed Brown by a blow of a chair. Quinn was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

Rumored Deficit of $10,000,000 in the National Treasury.

Conflict of Opinion and Usage Regarding the Civil-Service Rules.

Proposition to Make Coast-Pilots Government Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The estimates for the new addition to the Chicago Post-Office were to-day received at the Post-Office Department. The estimates are for $4,800. They will doubtless be approved.

ALLEGED DEFICIT.

There is much excitement in certain circles on account of an alleged deficit of $10,000,000 in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States. There is good reason to believe that there is no actual deficit in the cash account of the Treasury, and that any supposed deficit results rather from a most complicated and mysterious system of bookkeeping than from any actual loss of money through unfaithful officers. Although the Secretary of the Treasury declines to give the public any information concerning the condition of the peoples' treasury, careful inquiry elsewhere shows the improbability of the existence of a defalcation. The officers more directly in charge of the funds are reported to be exceedingly anxious that a public examination should be made relative to this matter, but Secretary Richardson has chosen the policy of secrecy, and through an Administration paper here practically says that the people will know the truth about it when they find out. It is known at the Treasury that the bull clique in gold in New York have already suffered ruinous losses. It is supposed that many of the current rumors concerning the coin balances in the Treasury, the pecuniary system of accounting with the Syndicate, and the latest report of an alleged deficit of $10,000,000, have their origin in the desperate endeavors of the leaders of the movement for the rise in gold to save themselves from ruin.

IRREGULARITIES OF NEW YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has investigated the alleged practice of National Banks of loaning currency upon specie reserves, and is of the opinion that the extent of the practice and its possible dangers have been considerably exaggerated, so far as it exists. The practice has been chiefly confined to New York City, and to one or two of the banks there. There is nothing in the Banking act which prohibits the loaning of currency upon the basis of gold. The law which has been supposed to cover the case was enacted for the purpose of preventing the locking up of legal-tenders, and is comprised in the following section:

That no National Banking Association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or National Bank notes as a security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration shall agree to withhold the same from use, or offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security or collateral security for consideration for any loan of money.

While the law is construed to mean the loaning of gold on greenback securities it is not understood to prohibit the loaning of currency upon gold; and, inasmuch as the law was passed for a special purpose, the authorities do not consider that a different construction can be placed upon it. The Comptroller of the Currency has, therefore, no power to regulate this improper practice, except through the returns of the banking houses. If these returns show that the bank has reported its specie as a reserve, while in fact it has employed it as collateral for loan, the officers making the return have sworn false oaths, and are liable to punishment by the Comptroller. In the examination which has thus far been made, however, this report shows that no considerable amount of gold has been tied up, and the practice is not likely to continue to such an extent as to restrict the currency necessary for the transportation of the full crops from the West. This practice, so far as the bank receives interest on the currency reserve which they loan, and upon specie as collateral, is regarded by the authorities as a manifest violation of the spirit of the Banking act, which prohibits the taking of interest upon the capital, but it is considered that the private nature of such operation will prevent the discovery of the wrongful act except after protracted public investigation, when the commercial danger resulting from such a practice would have passed.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUITS.

A Government legal official, who has recently thoroughly examined the documents and law in the case of the Government against the Credit Mobilier corporation, expresses the opinion that the Treasury Department may not properly withhold one-half the cost of the Government transportation over the Union Pacific Railroad toward the interest of the bonds of that road, pending suit against the Credit Mobilier. He states that the Government has manifestly no authority for collecting annual interest upon these bonds. The only section in the original act authorizing the building of the Union Pacific Railroad, relating to the interest on the bonds, has no provision for the payment of annual interest thereon, and the Government in demanding annual interest is collecting compound-interest in a case where it has not been specifically authorized, an act which, in most States, is a violation of law.

THE WISCONSIN PINE LANDS.

It is understood that the report in the matter of the investigation into the sale of Government pine land at the Menasha Agency, Wisconsin, will not be forthcoming for some time, for the reason that the Special Commissioner will not confine himself to his own observations, but will hold an open investigation and take a large amount of testimony.

INDIAN ETHNOLOGY.

Although Congress refused to pass the bill authorizing the establishment of a Bureau of Indian Ethnology, the Secretary of the Interior has practically established this Bureau by creating a branch in the Indian Department devoted to that purpose. Dr. J. W. Foster, of Minnesota, who unsuccessfully engineered the bill in his own interest, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Indian Office, authorized to carry out his ideas. He is now understood to be collecting and collating a large amount of information concerning the Indian tribes, as a sample of his scheme, with the intention of again introducing his bill of last winter to the next Congress. It is stated that another specialist has succeeded in the same manner, through a clerkship, in establishing a Branch Bureau in the Indian Department. Dr. Curtis has been appointed to a clerkship, and is organizing a scheme for the creation of a General Bureau of Medicine, Surgery, and Hospital Treatment for the Indians.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND SPECIAL STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue some time since found it necessary to hold Collectors of Internal Revenue responsible for the special stamps which were forwarded them to be sold for special stamp taxes. Although an account is kept of the stamps at the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, it was discovered that irregularities on the part of some Collectors made it necessary to charge all Collectors with the stamps. The charge is, in fact, a double charge to the Collectors, and, to remedy this duplicate charge, the Commissioner has now issued new regulations instructing Collectors how they can frame their accounts to avoid this duplicate charge.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Notwithstanding the adoption of the new Civil Service rules recommended by the Civil Service Commission, and the promulgation of these rules by the President, the Treasury Department is still without an Examing Board. There is nominally a Board in existence of three persons, two of whom have long since resigned. The Treasury Department has never appeared to enter into the spirit of the Civil Service rules as have the other departments. Prior to the adoption of the Curtis system the Treasury Department had a system of original examination and of examination for promotions, which many of the officers of that Department consider vastly superior to the system proposed by this Commission. It is discovered that the operation of these new rules is materially different from the former Curtis rules, which these latest rules have superseded, until now the Examining Boards, after examinations were concluded, were obliged to report the then highest on the list in point of excellence. From those then the choice was made by the appointing power. Now it would seem the appointing power may select arbitrarily from the entire list, irrespective of the superiority of the examination of one candidate over that of another.

[To the Associated Press.]

SEARCH FOR SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day ordered the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, to send the revenue steamer Lincoln to cruise for a month about Queen Charlotte's Sound, to inquire for any survivors of the steamer George S. Wright, which vessel was wrecked in March last on the passage from Sitka to San Francisco. Signs of the wreck having been discovered at Queen Charlotte's Sound, it is thought that some of the survivors may be in that locality.

MARITIME PRECAUTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury may recommend Congress to make pilots of all steamers Government officers, and require them before taking a vessel out of port to be fully satisfied that she has complied with the law in every respect.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—A London special states that Postmaster-General Monsell has resigned.

FRANCE.

World's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It is stated upon the highest authority that the Count de Chambord has announced his resolution to accept the Constitution for France prepared by the members of the Right of the Assembly and himself, and will rule both by the will of God and good will of the people. Proclamation of monarchy will be made in about six weeks.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Aug. 14.—The Carlists have begun their long-threatened attack on Berga. Six hours after their batteries opened fire the city was burning in several places.

THE INDIANS.

The Pawnees Preparing to Give Battle to the Sioux.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Aug. 14.—Julius Meyer, Indian interpreter, returned to this city to-day from a visit to the Pawnees. He found the whole tribe in great grief, the warriors painted black. One or the chiefs said that the Sioux had burned Pawnee babes on fires made of buffalo carcasses; that the Pawnees would mourn till the full moon, and that they will then go to fight the Sioux, and nobody, not even the Government, shall prevent them. They are gathering their friends, and say they can muster from 1,600 to 2,000 men.

CAIRO.

Severely Cut by Two Women—Fatal Runaway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 14.—During a fracas on Third street, in this city, this afternoon, among some negroes, a man, whose name we could not ascertain, was severely cut by two women, armed with a hatchet and knife, while another man held him.

From intelligence received we learn that an old gentleman, named Abe Meisenheimer, living at Dorgola, Ill., while riding yesterday was fatally injured by his team running away. He was thrown out of the buggy, and when found was insensible. He died from his injuries this afternoon. He was one of the oldest and most respected inhabitants of Southern Illinois.

POLITICAL.

San Francisco Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The two Democratic Conventions in this city are at variance. The Legislative Convention, packed by Stanford and company, made nominations, and now the Municipal Convention proposes to make a separate ticket, independent of this influence of the Company. Eight members of the Democratic County Committee have resigned. The reason is stated to be that the Committee treacherously sold to Stanford and company the Legislative Convention, which was packed by them. There is much excitement in the ranks of the party about the matter.

The Maine Reformers.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The Liberal Mass Convention in this city was organized, with Hebron Luce for Chairman, and about forty persons in all.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 14.—The Reformers assembled at 2 o'clock, and made county nominations and passed a series of resolutions. A. G. Lebroke spoke nearly two hours, after which the meeting adjourned. The largest number present in the hall at one time was eighty, of whom less than twenty took part in the meeting.

Ohio State Senatorial Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 14.—Capt. A. M. Burns, of this city, was to-day nominated by the Republicans of this district as State Senator. The district is largely Republican.

The Arkansas Adjutant-Generalship.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 14.—Gen. M. McCanary having resigned the position of Adjutant-General, A. W. Bishop, a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor against Gov. Baxter, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—The case of J. Pullan, Trustee, vs. C. & C. Air-Line Railroad, came up to-day before Special Master in Chancery Broadshaw, being referred back to him by Judge Drummond on exceptions taken by defendants. The case was commenced in 1864, and is now to be finally disposed of. A half million dollars is involved, and the best legal talent has been employed. The Hon. J. E. McDonald, of this city, and E. Walker, of Chicago, appear for the defendants. Judge Tilden, Hon. J. E. Stevenson, and R. B. Pullan, of Cincinnati, represent the interests of complainants. The afternoon was occupied in taking testimony. The argument will be opened to-morrow. The case will occupy the remainder of the week, and its final disposition is looked for with interest.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company entered suit to-day in the United States District Court for $100,000 damages against Joseph Brown, Mayor of this city, and J. B. Moulton, City Engineer, for tearing up their track between the Seventh street depot and the river front last Monday evening. The petition does not explain why Mayor Brown, who was in San Francisco at the time, and had nothing to do with the removal of the track, is made one of the defendants in the suit.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The Des Moines & Minnesota Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company have decided to let the contract for grading the road from this city north to Ames, and leave the question of entering the city for future settlement.

DUBUQUE, Aug. 14.—J. P. Farley, lately appointed Receiver for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, returned last night from St. Paul, where he had gone to make his necessary qualifications and look after the interests of the Company. He says nothing can be done at present. The Directors are very sanguine that the Holland capitalists, who have already expended $10,000,000 on the road, will furnish $5,000,000, the amount required to finish it. The agent in New York has written to Holland, and expects an answer by the 17th inst.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 14.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company will make official application to Gov. Washburn for lands on forty miles of road next Saturday. It is claimed here and elsewhere that the Company have not complied with the requirements of the law. This party are organizing their forces to prevent a certificate from being given. J. A. Bently, of Sheboygan, attorney of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Road, seems to be the most prominent in organizing the opposition. There promises to be a lively fight.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 14.—A dispatch received by his relatives here, announces the suicide to-day, at Litchfield, Hillsdale County, this State, of the Hon. William Stoddard. He has served four years in each House of the Michigan Legislature, and in the present Senate became influential as a legislator. He was highly esteemed as a citizen. He has been in bad health since May, and latterly very low-spirited. His age was 58.

President Grant's Eastern Trip.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 14.—Gov. Straw has telegraphed President Grant, inviting him to visit Portsmouth and the Isles of Shoals.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 14.—A reception was given President Grant to-night at the residence of Speaker Blaine. It was a brilliant affair. Many distinguished persons were present. The festivities continued till a late hour.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Col. Cobb, member of Congress from the Wyandotte District, Kansas, has sued R. K. Taylor, of the Wyandotte *Gazette*, for defamation of character, claiming $10,000 damages.

The great auction sale of fruit-lands took place at Carymbo, five miles east of Michigan City, Ind., yesterday, and was a decided success.

At Gaines, Iowa, Sidney Cole was caught in a threshing machine on Wednesday, and every rib in his body was broken; his recovery is not expected.

Those engaged in boring the artesian well at Fort Wayne are now through the boulder which gave them so much trouble. They are now working night and day, and going down at the rate of about forty feet in 24 hours. They are now down about two hundred feet.

The first bale of cotton ever imported into Cedar Rapids, Iowa, arrived on Wednesday for the new knitting factory which is now in operation there.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 14.—Col. DeWitt Clinton, Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota, died at his residence here this morning. He was about 40 years old, a son of Judge Clinton, of the Superior Court of New York, and a grandson of Gov. DeWitt Clinton. He has been in bad health for some months, but off duty only three weeks. Arrangements for the funeral await the arrival of his father from Buffalo.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Private dispatches to-day announced the death at Sandusky, Ohio of Probate Judge William Tilden, of this city. His disease was brain affection.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Col. James A. Meline, the well-known journalist and author, died this morning in Brooklyn.

The Henshaw Murder Trial at Winchester, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The *Gazette's* special this afternoon from Winchester, Ind., gives the following particulars concerning the Henshaw murder trial now going on there: The defendant's sister came in when the prosecution began to examine witnesses, and, after kissing the defendant, sat down by the side of the widow of the murdered Heaston. She was married about two weeks since, and is reported not to have been in Winchester since her husband was murdered. The defense began to call witnesses this forenoon, but a large part of the day was consumed in legal discussions. Public opinion seems to be divided in regard to the merits of the case. Gen. Tom Brown conducts the defense, and, besides the others already mentioned, has called to his aid Maj. J. W. Gordon, of Indianapolis, Ind.

A Guy Fawkes Plot Exposed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 14.—A horrible plot has just been brought to light here in time to prevent the destruction of a whole family. A suit is now pending in court against William H. Dobbs, a farmer living six miles north of here, for an attempted outrage of a little girl named Barnard, living in his neighborhood, and, to prevent the attendance of the girl or her father as witnesses, Dobbs procured the services of two low characters in this city, named Winfield and Lightfoot, to blow up Barnard's house. Winfield exposed the plot in time to prevent its execution, which was to have taken place last night. Lightfoot was arrested and a quantity of powder and fuses were found in his possession. Dobbs was also arrested, and the two have been bound over to keep the peace.

Burglary in Goshen, Ind.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 14.—The store of James Wilson, of Goshen, Ind., was entered by burglars on Wednesday evening, and a large amount of jewelry taken, consisting of two lady's gold watches, three gents' watches, one gold-plated watch, twelve silver watches, one four-ounce silver-case, Barlett movement, and one four-ounce silver-case, without movement, two lady's oreide watches, and one composition watch; twelve lady's heavy gold-plated opera guards and chains, and fourteen gold rings, of a total value of $1,000. The burglar is supposed to be from Chicago.

Defaulting County Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 14.—An *Enquirer* special from Lancaster states that the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Auditor and Treasurer of Fairfield County, reported to the Commissioner of that county to-day that they had found a deficit of $142,000 in public money. The present incumbents are exculpated. Blame is attached to their predecessors in office.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 14.—C. J. Anderson, alias C. J. Smith, was arrested here this evening by Detective P. A. Connell, of Memphis, and Marshal Underlich, of this city, charged with having committed a heavy forgery at Memphis a few weeks ago. He was taken South to-night.

First Bale of Cotton at Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 14.—The first bale of cotton, received to-day, was raised in the neighborhood of Troupe, on the International Railroad,—shipped by Clapp & Brown, of Troupe, to Clapp & Bros., of New Orleans, and goes forward on the Texas to-night. The first bale last year was received on the 18th of August.

Ocean Steamship News.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The clipper-ship La Escocesa, which sunk in the Mersey, has been raised. Steamship Ismalit, from New York, arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Arrived, steamer Hammonia, from Hamburg.

Iowa Valuation.

DES MOINES, Aug. 14.—The State Board of Equalization this morning completed the valuation of this State, which is $364,336,580, including the railroad valuation of $18,842,988. This is an increase in the valuation of $3,149,136 over 1871.

Drowned.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—William McIntyre was drowned Wednesday in Lake Huron, near Alabaster, by the capsizing of a small boat. His parents reside at Port Huron.

The Petroleum Trade.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 14.—Petroleum market quiet at $1.22½@1.25 for Titusville and Oil City delivery.

Lord Westbury.

London Correspondence of the New York World.

There is going about a vast amount of curious talk concerning the late and the new Lord Westbury. The newspapers all decorously stated that the new Lord was prevented from attending the funeral of his father "by illness;" but every one knows that the gentleman who was the Hon. Mr. Bethell the other day, and who is now Lord Westbury, is "outlawed." All the circumstances attending the unhappy affair which resulted in the disclosure of the son's dishonesty and the father's weakness, if not complicity, seems never to have been fully told. Such things are never fully told in England. Besides the alleged embezzlement of the funds of the Bankruptcy Court, there were ugly rumors of certain bills of exchange upon which the indorsements were forgeries. Although Lord Westbury resigned the Great Seal upon these disclosures, he never dreamed of hiding his head in shame; nor did he seem at all to suffer from the exposure of his son's misdeeds and his own carelessness. He was 73 years old at the time of his death, and had long been a widower. But a few weeks before his death he was married to a young Welsh lady with whom he had formerly, as was understood, maintained an illicit connection. The report is that his Lordship was compelled to this marriage by the threats of the damsel who is now Lady Westbury, that unless he made her an "honest woman" she would send certain letters to Mr. Gladstone and to the Queen; and that, having at last married her, he left her at the church door and never saw her more. The last part of the story is not true, I am assured, for the happy couple did live together during the honeymoon which ended with a funeral. Before this marriage Lord Westbury had carried on a very interesting flirtation with a certain Italian Countess of great wit and spirit.

London Correspondence of the Boston Post.

Lord Westbury was a man of most brilliant abilities. He fought his way up at the bar by the sheer force of intellect, for never was there a man who made more enemies as he went along. He had a way of speaking his mind, especially to the Judges, which aroused indignation at every step. He was the very opposite of a sycophant or trimmer. But so unquestioned was his genius as a chancery lawyer, that he reached the Chancellorship through an endless thicket of obstacles. He was a great chancery Judge, perhaps the greatest since Eldon; and did more for law reform than any other six Chancellors of English history. It was due to him that imprisonment for debt was abolished; and he worked like a tiger to get a codification of the statute and common law. No man respected tradition less, or cared less for aristocratic rank. In the House of Lords he was a bull in a china-shop. He reached the acme of audacity when he said of the proud Duke of Somerset, the heir of the St. Maurs, "The noble Duke has been turning over in *what he is pleased to call his mind*;" and when he retorted to an Earl who had asked an explanation of him, "It would require more time than I can spare, and, perhaps, greater effort than I can employ, to render the judgment of the Privy Council intelligible to the noble Earl." But his loss is a very great one to the English judiciary; for he has certainly not left his legal peer behind.

CITY ITEMS.

At half-past 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Buehl, a boy 16 years old, who was bathing in the lake at the foot of Jackson street, was accidentally drowned. His body was recovered about an hour afterward, and was taken to the Morgue, the residence of his relatives being unknown.

William Hoetzel, a somnambulist, who resides at No. 74 East Indiana street, narrowly missed breaking his neck yesterday morning while parading around in his sleep. In attempting to get on the roof from the window of his bedroom on the third floor, he fell to the sidewalk, a distance of thirty feet, breaking several thick boards, and escaping almost unhurt. He experienced a similar fall once before.

Inquests were held yesterday on the remains of John E. Beek, aged 7, who was crushed to death between cars; and on the remains of John Dempke, who was killed by the kick of a horse. The former resided at the corner of Fifty-first and Burnside streets. The residence of the latter was in Blue Island.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The Chicago Caledonian Club held their annual picnic at their new grounds, on the W. U. Railroad. The following is a brief summary of the games:

Boys' Race—Edward Kehoe, first prize; John Moran, second prize.

Three-Legged Race—James Madden and John Fern, first prize; R. Andrews and H. Carpenter, second prize.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight—Peter Foley, first prize; —— Schoefel, second prize.

Putting the Stone—Peter Foley, first prize; F. Robertson, second prize.

Tossing the Cabers—F. Robertson, first prize; George Tough, second prize.

Throwing the Heavy Hammer—H. H. Campbell, first prize; Peter Foley, second prize.

Throwing the Light Hammer—H. H. Campbell, first prize; Peter Foley, second prize.

Hitch and Kick—Reid, first prize; Frazer, second prize.

Standing High Leap—Crane, first prize; Robertson, second prize.

Running High Leap—Frazer, first prize; Reid, second prize.

Highland Fling—Sims, first prize; Robertson, second prize.

Sword Dance—Robertson, first prize; Sims, second prize.

Sack Race—Decker, first prize; Reid, second prize.

Long Race—Tracy, first prize; Berk, second prize.

Wrestling—Hunt, first prize; Brink, second prize.

ADULTERATED MILK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The complaint arises from every household and every consumer of milk in the city, "Why does all the milk we buy so strikingly resemble Lake Michigan?" The answer is not difficult, nor would the question be asked, could the inquirers be permitted to see the milk from the time it leaves the cow to the time it enters the mouth of the consumer.

Each dairyman—feeling confident that the milk from his cows, owing to their good condition and excellent keeping, is superior to that from other cows, and will bear a little water and then be equal to other dairymen's milk; and feeling also that it will be reduced a little by some one before it reaches the consumer, and he might as well—indeed better—introduce a little of his pure well-water, as for another to add impure, unwholesome water, adds water enough, in his judgment, to make the quality only equal to the milk of others.

In this, however, he often, owing to the exalted opinion he entertains of the superiority of his own milk, over that of his neighbors, and not having a sample of his neighbor's at hand, adds a little more water than he really intends to.

The milk is then, in its reduced condition, sold to the middleman, who takes it from the country station to the city. The middleman not knowing that the milk bears a stronger resemblance to the well than the cow, by reason of the farmer's water; and being well satisfied that the milk he gets from the farmers is vastly superior to that sold by others in the city; and knowing that there is nothing purer than the water of Lake Michigan, adds to the already reduced fluid a further supply of water.

The fluid is then taken by the city-dealers, who distribute it among the consumers throughout the city. Before delivery, however, not knowing that the milk has already been swollen by its own quantity of water, but supposing it to be fresh as it comes from the cow, and having learned that the stomachs of his customers are not sufficiently strong to bear milk of full strength, the city-dealers give it another copious draft of water.

Thus the milk, by the time it is ready to be delivered to the consumers, has been so diluted that it ceases to be milk, but has become water with a little milk in it. Often times, to avoid detection, a little chalk or other substance is added to it.

Of this white water, bordering largely upon the blue, the people of Chicago are daily using, and paying the highest price asked for the pure article. Not only are the people paying for what they do not receive, but the various ingredients mixed with the milk are positively injurious to the health of the people.

What can be done? Can anything be done? is the inquiry of the whole people.

Yes, something can and ought to be done to prevent this universal cheat and fraud.

I would suggest, as a remedy for the evil, that a new office be created, known as "Milk Inspector," and filled by a competent person, whose duty it shall be to analyze a portion of any milk brought to him for that purpose, and give to the person buying the same, for a reasonable compensation, a certificate of the component parts of the milk. This would place it within the reach of all to have their milk analyzed.

If, then, any consumer had reason to believe that adulterated milk was being sold to him, he could have that fact determined without the analyzer knowing who sold the milk, and no collusion between the analyzer and the vendor of the milk could possibly exist.

Then the vendor of the milk should be by law held strictly responsible for all such adulteration, by fine, and, if necessary, imprisonment.

By this means, I am satisfied, the great abuse of which the people now so justly complain would be entirely done away with.

A MILK-CONSUMER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 41, 1873.

Fatal Chinese Duel in Arkansas.

From the Pine Bluff Republican.

On the 28th ultimo Lincoln County was the scene of a very interesting affair in the shape of a pure and unadulterated duel between two sons of very noble families of China. It appears that for several centuries a rivalry has existed between the houses of Lak Zud Qui Camm and Ah Jou Flulee Yung, gentlemen residents of Canton up to 1865. Many difficulties were the result of this enmity, and the ranks of each family became sensibly diminished as time elapsed. Finally the hour arrived for the Yung hatred to become satiated. A revolution threw it in power, and its rival was found among the defeated rebels. As a consequence Camm was imprisoned and tortured, and his family banished. But he made his escape, and in disguise sought his enemy, whom he found rioting in luxury, and surrounded by a courtly throng, and there slew him. After reaping his revenge, he destroyed himself by harikari, a suicide practiced by the nobles of the country. The banished Camms all died but Lak Zud Qui, who drifted about until he landed in Arkansas, and settled in Lincoln County. By the same train of events Ah Jou Flulee Yung, the only survivor of his illustrious house, wandered to the locality where lived his common enemy. They dwelt together for some time in total ignorance of each other's identity. But the denouement came at last, during a conversation about their afar-off home, and all the hatred of their nature was stirred up anew. The rest is soon told. They concluded that this world could not contain them both alive, and silently and sadly, unknown to any one, prepared for the bloody sacrifice. They chose the deadly Colt with which to perfect their purpose, and after embracing, and promising that no harm should attach to the survivor, they took their places, gave their own signal, and fired. Camm fell dead, and the too confiding Yung now languishes in the Hotel de Doby,—whither he was escorted yesterday evening by Deputy Sheriff Capt. Charles Lyman,—and wonders why the law should interfere with the private affairs of foreign gentlemen—not citizens of the United States.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,203; shipments, 1,054; fresh Texan stock in good supply, and the quality is improved; market steady. Sales of wintered Texan cows and steers at $2.25; fresh Texan cows, $1.75@2.15; do stock steers, $1.50; extra fresh Texan steers, $2.55; wintered Texan cows, $2.90@2.80; corn fed Texan steers, $3.30.

HOGS—Extreme range on sales, $4.00@4.10.

Weather very hot and dry. Thermometer 98 to 100.

MARRIAGES.

HINKLEY—WOODBURY—At 185 Park-av., Aug. 13, by the Rev. Canon Knowles, J. H. Hinkley and A. Maria Woodbury, all of this city.

LATHAM—SQUIER—At 285 Warren-av., Aug. 13, by the Rev. John Gordon, of Western-av. Baptist Church, Marquis Latham, Esq., of Green Bay, and Miss Nettie M. Squier. No cards.

DEATHS.

DADD—In this city, Aug. 14, at 499 Burnside-st., Harriet A. Dadd, widow of the late Dr. George H. Dadd, aged 59 years and 8 months.

Funeral from residence, 499 Burnside-st., at 11 o'clock to-day.

☞ Boston, Mass., and New York papers please copy.

GAMMELL—Aug. 13, at 7 p. m., of inflammation of the brain, Miss Emily E. Gammell, aged 27 years and 5 months.

☞ Boston, Mass., and Kenosha, Wis., papers please copy.

DENSMORE—Aug. 13, infant son of J. A. and Fannie A. Densmore, of Winnetka.

Funeral from Harrison-court, Harrison and Halsted-sts., Friday, at 11 o'clock, by cars to Rosehill.

COOK—At Denver City, Col., Aug. 14, George D. Cook, of this city, aged 38 years.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Amanda S. Cook, corner of Vincennes-av. and Fifty-second-st., on Monday next, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

201 WALNUT-ST.,

One Block north of Lake-st., near Robey.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

FOR THE GREAT

AUCTION SALE

OF

100 Residence Lots

IMMEDIATELY ADJOINING

HUMBOLDT PARK STATION,

ON

TUESDAY, Aug. 19,

At 3 o'clock, on the Grounds.

This Elegant Property is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, located on Central Park, Tinkham, Ridgeway, and Lawndale-avs. These lots form a part of Beebe's Subdivision. Every lot is supplied with pure artesian well water free to all consumers. Grand-av. is now being paved, which will have a continuous drive to the centre of the city. These lots are distant one half mile from the great Northwestern Car Shops, and directly west of Humboldt Park. Commutation over the St. Paul Road about the same as street car fare, and the distance about four miles from the depot at Madison-st. bridge. The St. Paul Road has already established on this property its station, known as Humboldt Park, with a guarantee that all accommodation trains shall stop there to take up and discharge passengers. This road will come into the city on Kinzie-st., and land its passengers at the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot, at the west end of Madison-st. Bridge. It would be difficult to conceive of better facilities for rapid and cheap communication with any part of the city than are here realized. Parties desiring property for speculation or occupation, should not fail to attend this sale. Title perfect—a printed abstract furnished with each lot. Terms of sale—10 per cent cash at time of sale, 15 per cent in 30 days, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. A free train of cars will start from the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Depot, at Madison-st. bridge, on Tuesday, August 19, at 2 o'clock, returning after the sale. The Mammoth Tent, used only by Elison & Foster, will be erected on the ground.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST

Great Auction Sale

AT

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

400

RESIDENCE LOTS

To be Sold in Lots, or by the Block, to Suit Purchasers,

On Thursday, Aug. 21,

At 2 1-2 o'clock p. m., on the Ground.

Being Bellamy's Subdivision on Halsted-st., north of Vincennes-av., between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-sixth-sts., and fronting on Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts., and is splendid, high ground, with perfect drainage. South Englewood is destined to be one of Chicago's finest suburbs. It is situated on the Vincennes Ridge, 16 feet above the level of Chicago, directly south of the city, Halsted-st. passing through it. The boulevard, which is 200 feet in width, connects with the South Parks. The depot is said to be the finest on the entire road. The streets are all graded, sidewalks laid, and a large number of shade trees set out. There is a good school house, and some fine residences are already occupied. Stock to the amount of $15,000 has been subscribed for a hotel and a church, and several stores will also be built. Parties owning adjoining property are bound by contract to erect twenty buildings a year for three years. About twenty buildings are in course of erection, six of which are brick with handsome swell fronts. This is the only point at which Halsted-st. and Vincennes-av. are accessible by railroad. Vincennes-av. and Halsted-st. are in perfect condition, thus affording elegant drives to the parks and city. The railroad facilities are good, thirteen daily trains stopping at the depot, which is within 300 feet of this property. Commutation fare, 6 cents each way. A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-st., at 1:45 p. m. on day of sale, and return at 5 p. m. Free tickets and plats will be furnished by A. & A. D. BELLAMY, Room 5, Nos. 127 and 129 LaSalle-st., or of ELISON & FOSTER, 87 Market-st., or at the train.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent at time of sale; 20 per cent in 30 days; balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished with each lot. A mammoth pavilion will be erected on the ground for the convenience of those attending the sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.

REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE

OF

Household Furniture.

A VERY LARGE SALE OF

Second-Hand Furniture from Several First-Class Dwellings.

Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-Top Tables, Bookcases, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, 75 Extension Tables, 50 Saloon Tables, 100 Wood Chairs, 15 crates W. G. Crockery, 10 casks Yellow Ware, 2 Parlor Organs, 2 Cabinet Sewing Machines, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Hardware.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Extra Fine Open and Top Buggies, Extra Fine Single and Double Harness.

On Saturday, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock, prompt.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Salesrooms, 41 South Canal-st.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise

At Auction, Saturday, Aug. 16, at 9:30 a. m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.